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'ARAFAT CALLS FOR JIHAD TO LIBERATE PALESTINE

LD121850Y Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 12 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpts] Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq, the president of Pakistan, accompanied by Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, visited the headquarters of the Islamic World League at Minah yesterday evening, where they were welcomed by Shaykh Muhammad al-Harkan, secretary general of the Islamic World League, and senior league officials.

Safwat as-Saqqa, the league's assistant secretary general, delivered a speech in which he welcomed the two leaders and the pilgrims who were visiting the league on this occasion. He said that in all its conferences, the Islamic World League has declared its adherence to the return of holy Jerusalem which the late King Faysal, blessed be his soul, wished to pray in. It is also the wish of all Moslem men and women. He then called for jihad to liberate Palestine from the grip of the Zionist oppressors.

Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq then spoke. He called on the Islamic nation to close its ranks, abide by the laws of God and fight for His causes so that it may triumph over its enemies and retrieve its land and holy places.

He urged all Moslems to rise and liberate Palestine, which, he said, did not belong to the Palestinians alone but to all Moslems.

Yasir 'Arafat also spoke. He expressed his pleasure to be attending this meeting in the sacred land. He called on all Moslems throughout the world to join in holy jihad to liberate Palestine and free its land from the oppressors. He pointed out that the Zionists pose a threat not only to the Palestinian people but also to the entire Islamic world. He added that what is happening in Palestine is a major plot directed against the entire Islamic world. Hence, he said, I call upon you and all Moslems to join in holy jihad to liberate this holy land.

'ARAFAT MAY HEAD DELEGATION TO JORDAN

JN130829Y Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0818 GMT 13 Nov 78 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 13 November--The Kuwaiti newspaper AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM published today reports that the PLO Central Committee will hold a meeting under Yasir 'Arafat to discuss the formation of the Palestinian delegation that will visit Jordan to hold a dialog and discussions with officials there.

Citing sources described as well informed, AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM adds that Yasir 'Arafat might head this delegation during the preliminary contacts. The chairmanship of the delegation will then revert to somebody else, probably Khalid al-Fahum, chairman of the Palestine National Council. The sources hint that the delegation may leave for Amman in the next few days, following 'Arafat's return from Saudi Arabia.

OAPEC BUREAU TO MEET IN DECEMBER

LD091503Y Tripoli JANA in English 0810 GMT 9 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Abu Dhabi, Nov 8, JANA--It has been announced in Abu Dhabi yesterday that the meetings of the OAPEC Bureau will be held on 9th and 10th December.

The bureau will prepare the agenda of the OAPEC Council of Ministers meetings due to be held in Abu Dhabi on 12th December.

AS-SADAT ADDRESSES SINAI PEOPLE ON 'ID AL-ADHA

NC100757Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0543 GMT 10 Nov 78 NC

[Speech by President Anwar as-Sadat at religious ceremony outside Al-Qantarah ash-Sharqiyah mosque on occasion of 'Id al-Adha--live]

[Text] In the name of God. Brothers and sisters, our people in Sinai, I thank God Almighty for our meeting here today, on this pure and blessed land, the land of Egyptian Sinai. [applause] I thank God as we meet and perform the prayers of the great feast. I thank God Almighty for having paved the way to peace and construction after all the suffering.

My sons who spoke earlier mentioned the vituperations which emerged from an Arab capital. I would like to tell you that ever since I assumed responsibility here by your will, by the will of the Egyptian people, I have never given such vituperations and importance. On the contrary [applause], at that capital in which the vituperations took place and elsewhere they talked with the spirit of defeat before the Ramadan October battle. They talked with the spirit of defeatism--the same spirit with which they spoke at that recent meeting.

I let them speak and analyze, I let them have their convulsions, and then I issued my order to our armed forces. [applause] The Egyptian Armed Forces then crossed and all the Arabs crossed with them. They crossed over with your armed forces to your land. They crossed from defeat to victory, from humiliation to pride, from humiliation to having their heads raised high in all parts of the world. History has recorded that the Ramadan battle, which achieved dignity for the Arabs throughout long generations, was carried out here by the Egyptian Armed Forces [applause], on your pure and blessed land, the land of the prophets.

Brothers and sons, today we are preparing to reconstruct Sinai. [applause] Let us leave behind all vituperations, which are worthless. Among other things, history will record that the victory, the crossing and the dignity, which have been achieved for all the Arabs, were achieved here, on our blessed land.

History will also record, as it has already recorded, that we are true to the right and to values. We did not fire bullets at the chests of the Palestinians in Tall az-Za'tar. We did not blow up buildings in Beirut on top of Palestinian women and children. But, with the help of God, we will impose freedom--we will impose freedom for the Palestinians over the land of Palestine, even if by imposition. [applause] We will never heed all these vituperations. We must always go forward as we have always done.

As you are aware, work is going on at the first tunnel in Suez. God willing, I hope to celebrate the opening of this tunnel next year so that Sinai will be linked forever with its motherland and people. [applause] I have asked the prime minister not to wait for the opening of the tunnel in Suez and to immediately begin work on Al-Qantarah tunnel here. [applause]

I have sent the studies for the development of Sinai to the prime minister and the minister of reconstruction. We plan, God willing, to have Sinai made up of two provinces--a northern province and a southern province. As soon as the first phase of [Israeli] withdrawal is completed, elections will be held on the land of Sinai, God willing. [applause]

We are preparing all the reconstruction and development programs so that Sinai, the land of divine messages and the land of the prophets, may be a model of what can be achieved by the will of those who have taken their Arab nation from defeat to victory--those who astonished the world by their work. I implore Almighty God to bring us together again next year in Al-'Arish and on Mount Sinai, where Moses received the first of the three divine messages from God. I pray to God that next year we will celebrate the achievements, the construction and everything that will bring good and development to our pure land. Convey my greetings to every man, every woman, every young man, every young girl and to all my people and sons in Sinai. Many happy returns. [applause]

Talks to Newsmen

NC100927Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0000 GMT 10 Nov 78 NC

[Excerpt] After delivering his speech, President Anwar as-Sadat met with world radio, television and press representatives and replied to their questions, saying: There must be a link between the Egyptian peace agreement and the West Bank and Gaza. He added: We want comprehensive peace and we never want a separate agreement with Israel. U.S. President Carter has supported us in this. This is what I announced previously in the Knesset, before my departure for Camp David, and during and after the Camp David talks. We will not alter anything we have said. He said: However, the Israeli side is the one which altered this.

The president said: We are now prepared for the postpeace phase. If peace is not achieved, it will not be because of us but because of the other side.

The president concluded his statement by saying: Let us see what developments take place in the near future.

President as-Sadat then laid a wreath on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in the city of Ismailia. Then he had breakfast with the officers and soldiers of the 2d Field Army at Al-Jala' camp in Ismailia.

More on Meeting With Newsmen

NC101034Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 0905 GMT 10 Nov 78 NC

[Text] Ismailia, 10 November--President Anwar as-Sadat has reaffirmed the need for the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel to stipulate a linkage between it and a comprehensive solution of the Middle East problem.

Speaking to foreign journalists and correspondents after he performed 'Id al-Adha prayers today, President as-Sadat said: "We are not seeking a separate peace or a partial withdrawal. What we want is comprehensive peace. If this is not achieved, it will not be because of us but because of the other side."

Asked his opinion regarding President Jimmy Carter's statement at his press conference yesterday about obstacles in the peace talks and regarding the linkage between the peace agreement and the comprehensive solution, President Anwar as-Sadat said: I have heard about the press conference. He has declared, and I already knew, that he supports my view regarding the need for linkage between the agreement and the comprehensive solution which we are seeking. As I have said previously, we want to achieve permanent and comprehensive peace.

Asked whether a rejection of the linkage formula will lead to a deadlock in the negotiations, President as-Sadat said: This depends on the other side. He added: I defined my position in the Knesset, and before, during, and after the Camp David conference. This position has not changed, what has changed is the other side.

One of the newsmen asked President as-Sadat: Does this mean that the matter is in the hands of the other side? The president replied: What I want to say is that we are not seeking a separate peace or a partial withdrawal or a third disengagement. What we want is comprehensive peace. If this is not achieved, it will not be because of us, but because of the other side.

Asked whether he thinks that the agreement will not be signed before December, the president said: Believe me, after the statements of the Israelis one cannot predict anything. I do not want to add anything now. But let us see what will happen in the near future.

Regarding the possibility of reaching a settlement between the two sides on this matter, the president asked: How is it possible to reach a compromise regarding basic points?

CAIRO CONTINUES TO REPORT ON EGYPT'S POSITION IN TALKS

Proposals on Sinai Oil Rejected

NC121346Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 0622 GMT 12 Nov 78 NC

[Excerpts] Cairo, 12 November--Cairo papers today prominently publish under banner headlines the developments in the current peace talks in Washington. The papers give particular attention to the new proposals which the United States submitted day before yesterday to save the discussions. These proposals are connected with the drafting of the provision linking the Egyptian-Israeli agreement with a solution to the Palestinian problem and the withdrawal from the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The papers point out that Egypt categorically rejects Israel's bargains on Sinai oil. They refer to the statement made by a responsible Egyptian source in which he said that at the meeting with the Israeli energy minister, Egypt told Israel that if normal relations are established between the two countries, the price of oil, like any other important commodity, will be fixed by world demand and that Egypt will not commit itself to any restriction imposed now on an important commodity like oil.

Cairo papers refer to the Israeli proposals in this regard, which Egypt has rejected. These proposals provide for the establishment of a joint company to operate the fields, stipulating that Egypt guarantee the sale of 1.5 million tons of Sinai oil annually to Israel, that Israel pay for the Egyptian oil with Egyptian pounds, that it be made a privileged buyer and that Israel build a pipeline for pumping natural gas under terms similar to the agreement between Iran and the Soviet Union.

AL-AHRAM Lists Four Points

NC120753Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 0640 GMT 12 Nov 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 12 November--The newspaper AL-AHRAM today says that the efforts of the U.S. side to the Washington talks are expected to yield results during the next 49 [as received] hours.

The paper adds that the Egyptian side has explained the following four points during its meetings with the U.S. and Israeli sides:

1. Egypt has not presented any new proposals for linking the Egyptian draft agreement with the plan for the West Bank and Gaza; this has been the Egyptian stand since the beginning of the negotiations. Egypt has declared more than once that it does not seek a separate peace--a fact which President as-Sadat emphasized in his recent message to President Jimmy Carter.

2. Egypt deems it necessary to define now the extent of the powers of the self-government institutions in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, while the Israeli side believes that the elections in the West Bank and Gaza should be held before the powers of these institutions are defined--a fact which reflects the Israeli delegation's desire to establish a mere facade for the self-government rather than make these effective self-government institutions.

3. Egypt deems it necessary to participate in observing the elections at least in the Gaza Strip, on two grounds: its political responsibility for the Palestinian issue and its legal responsibility for the Gaza Strip itself. Therefore, Egypt insists on the need for Egyptian observers and a limited police force to be present in the Gaza Strip to supervise the election process, so that it will not be left solely to the Israeli side, which completely refuses to allow effective UN participation, either in observing or in supervising the election.

4. Egypt believes it necessary for the Israeli forces to withdraw from the main towns in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and to end the military rule immediately. It believes this should be within the framework of an Egyptian-Israeli agreement that will include exchange of letters which will constitute a basic part of the annexes of the Egyptian-Israeli agreement.

Ghali: No New Instructions

NC120848Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 12 Nov 78 NC

[Text] Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs and member of the Egyptian delegation to the Washington talks, has made an exclusive statement to the radio team in Washington. He spoke about the Egyptian position on the question of linkage between the settlement regarding Sinai and the settlement of the West Bank and Gaza Strip issues.

Dr Butrus Ghali said that Egypt's position in this respect has not changed since President as-Sadat's historic visit to Jerusalem last November, his speech in the Knesset, during the meetings which followed in Jerusalem, Ismailia and Leeds, during the meetings at Camp David and the current Washington talks. He said the Egypt stand has remained the same. Egypt seeks a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East crisis--a settlement which requires a close link between any agreement that might be concluded between Egypt and Israel and the steps which must take place in the West Bank and Gaza, in order to achieve the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

Dr Butrus Ghali said that if the Egyptian-Israeli agreement is signed, this agreement will be a step toward the achievement of a comprehensive solution and toward the conclusion of a series of other agreements between Israel and Jordan, Lebanon and Syria. He added that these agreements, as has been frankly pointed out in the Camp David documents, are the basis of a comprehensive solution. The Security Council will then be asked to approve these agreements.

Asked whether he has returned from Cairo with specific instructions to confront the Israeli position, Dr Butrus Ghali said: Our contacts with Cairo are continuous. There is nothing new in the Egyptian position that would require instructions. It is an unremitting and unchangeable stand

Dr Butrus Ghali concluded his statement by saying that in accordance with the Camp David agreements, there is a linkage between the settlement in Sinai and the settlement in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. He said that the U.S., Israeli and Egyptian sides acknowledge this link, but the differences are on the formula or the way to establish this linkage. The difference is not on the principle but on the practical application of this principle.

Memorandum on Sinai Installations

NC120858Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 0820 GMT 12 Nov 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 12 November--In its weekly edition published today, the newspaper AS-SIYASI says that the Ministry of Reconstruction and New Societies has sent an urgent memorandum through the Foreign Ministry to the Egyptian delegation to the peace talks in Washington. In the memorandum the ministry requests that the agreement contain provision that the installations and services equipment in Sinai should be officially handed over by Israeli officials. The paper says that this measure has been decided on to insure that these installations do not suffer any damage.

AS-SIYASI on Peace Treaty

NC120914Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 0835 GMT 12 Nov 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 12 November--The weekly newspaper AS-SIYASI reports today that good news about the release of Palestinian prisoners from Israeli prisons and the restoration of political freedom in the West Bank and Gaza Strip will be announced soon.

The paper notes that these measures are considered necessary and preliminary acts for starting self-government, which requires that free elections be held.

Citing an official source, the paper says that the implementation of these new measures in the West Bank and Gaza will begin 1 month after the peace treaty is signed.

The paper emphasizes that the treaty will be signed on the date already announced--the first anniversary of President as-Sadat's initiative, his visit to Jerusalem.

As-Sadat Receives Carter Message

NC121856Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1842 GMT 12 Nov 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 12 November--MENA has learned that President Anwar as-Sadat this evening received a message from U.S. President Jimmy Carter regarding the progress of the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations.

The agency also learned that the president will hold a meeting at noon Monday to discuss this message. The meeting will be attended by Vice President Husni Mubarak and Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil. The agency also learned that President as-Sadat may summon Mr Hermann Eilts, the U.S. ambassador in Cairo, for a meeting afterward.

'Ali: No Crisis in Talks

NC122019Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 12 Nov 78 NC

[Text] Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali, the defense minister and leader of the Egyptian delegation to the peace talks in Washington, has stated that there is no crisis but that there is a certain problem in the discussions. He expressed hope that the Washington talks will produce good results.

Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali also said that at their meeting yesterday, he and Israeli Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman discussed a number of military points. He expressed his belief that the military problems in the peace talks will be solved easily.

Israeli Deputy Prime Minister Yiga'el Yadin has stated that there is no crisis in the peace talks despite the existence of some difficulties.

AL-AHRAM on Draft Treaty

NC130835Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 0734 GMT 13 Nov 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 13 November--The newspaper AL-AHRAM says today that the draft Egyptian-Israeli treaty which may be acceptable includes basic items related to the following:

1. Arrangements for Israeli withdrawal from Sinai within 9 months to a line east of Al-'Arish-Ras Muhammad.

2. Normalization of Egyptian-Israeli relations and exchange of representation between the two countries.

3. Right of passage through the Suez Canal and the Gulf of 'Aqaba in accordance with the Constantinople agreement.

4. Commitment priorities [words indistinct] in such a way as not to be in conflict with the UN Charter and other agreements, nor with sovereignty rights.

5. Approval of the principle of compensation, confiditional on later discussion of the matter by technical committees.

6. Acceptance of the international borders between Egypt and Israel on the basis of Egypt's borders with Palestine under the mandate.

7. Acceptance of the special status of the Gaza Strip.

AL-AHRAM says that the Egyptian side in the negotiations has reaffirmed its categorical rejection of any special concessions to the Israeli side regarding the oil of Sinai. It was (?accordingly agreed) that the Israeli side will hand over the 'Ulama field--which has a daily production of 20,000 barrels--to the Egyptian side without granting any special concessions to the American company which did the drilling work for the Israelis under the occupation, either in relation to marketing or capital participation.

The paper says that the Israeli side had suggested that the American company join in with a small percentage of the shares of the American company (?AMOCO), which was given prospecting concessions by Egypt before the occupation.

It is known that the output of the 'Ulama field in Sinai covers 15 percent of Israel's oil consumption at present.

AL-AHRAM further says that the Egyptian side has categorically refused to grant the Israeli fishing companies--600 boats--set up by the Israelis to exploit the fish of Al-Bardawil Lake any concessions in the area after the withdrawal, even if this means postponing the withdrawal to its final stage [as received].

The AL-AHRAM correspondent says that Egypt insists that the treaty include in its preamble something to confirm the link between the Egyptian-Israeli treaty and comprehensive settlement by having the two sides declare in the preamble that they have decided that the treaty will be part of a comprehensive settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict and an introduction to other treaties on the West Bank, Gaza and the Golan, on the basis of the spirit of the Camp David agreement which stresses the importance of achieving a comprehensive settlement.

AL-AHRAM emphasizes that the linkage between the peace treaty and progress on the West Bank will not be confined to merely stressing it in the treaty, but will also be accomplished through agreement between the Egyptian and Israeli sides, by an exchange of letters, on a practical program for setting up self-rule in the West Bank and Gaza in accordance with a specific timetable that will enable the establishment of self-rule institutions within 9 months, which is the same length of time the Israeli withdrawal from Sinai to the Al-'Arish-Ras Muhammad line will take.

According to the draft exchange letters which Vance has submitted to Begin, the following has been agreed upon:

1. That 1 month after the signing of the peace agreement negotiations will begin between the Egyptian and Israeli sides on termination of the military rule in the West Bank and Gaza, arrangements for withdrawal of the Israeli forces from the towns to specified positions, self-rule powers for the Palestinians and the system of elections and distribution of constituencies in the West Bank and Gaza, provided that the negotiations are completed within a maximum of 6 months.

2. That the elections will then commence in the West Bank and Gaza with Egyptian participation in supervising election arrangements in Gaza through a joint committee, on the basis of Egypt's political and legal responsibilities toward Gaza; and with Jordanian participation in supervising similar arrangements in the West Bank through a joint committee. Egypt has emphasized that it is willing to play this role in the West Bank should Jordan fail to do so.

3. That the Israeli military government will then complete the election of representatives of the Palestinian people, and the Israeli forces will withdraw from the towns to specified positions.

AL-AHRAM points out that in addition to the letters to be exchanged between Egypt and Israel on the drafting and approval of the timetable for self-rule in the West Bank and Gaza, the Israeli side will exchange letters with the American side on a number of other arrangements that will insure:

1. The release of Palestinian detainees from Israeli prisons.

2. Reuniting of Palestinian families.

3. Return of the Palestinian refugees who left after the 1967 war.

Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali, head of the Egyptian delegation to the negotiations, has affirmed to AL-AHRAM's correspondent that:

1. This [draft] agreement has not yet been approved by the governments concerned and will therefore remain a mere draft until the Egyptian and Israeli Governments approve it.

2. The provisions of this agreement are the minimum that may be agreed upon and they represent Egypt's final and irrevocable position.

Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali says the claim that Egypt has changed its position is absolutely unfounded and that the question of the West Bank and Gaza has been the main issue on which the Egyptian delegation has insisted from the very beginning. He added that Egypt has not submitted any new proposals containing a change in its position, but that the whole thing was mainly an attempt to find a formula acceptable to both sides.

Al-Baz Interview

TA122207Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 12 Nov 78 TA

[From the Evening Newsreel--interview with Egyptian Foreign Ministry Director General Usumah al-Baz by Israel radio's Arabic section representative Eli Laniado in Washington, reported by political correspondent Shalom Qital--date not given]

[Text] [Qital--begin recording] We did not bring any new ideas from Cairo, Al-Baz says. We only brought unchanged formulations. Many formulations were laid on the negotiating table and we did not bring any new ideas whatever; all the ideas were with us from the start, only the way they were brought up was separate: at one time we raised an idea and on a different occasion we raised another idea. This is what Dr Usamah al-Baz said with reference to the "linkage" [previous word in English].

[Al-Baz--in Arabic, followed by Qital translation into Hebrew]

[Qital] Since the negotiations began, we have centered on a certain issue: the West Bank and Gaza. However, the matter was presented right from the start as a question of the connection between the agreement and the developments in the West Bank and Gaza: or, in other words--the "linkage" [previous word in English]. However, this expression is inaccurate because the question is not that of "linkage" as much as it is a question of knowing about the steps which would be taken in the future in the West Bank and Gaza.

I must clarify, Al-Baz says, the reasons behind the Egyptian concept on this matter. We think that no partial or separate peace will be established with Israel, but that we will proceed within the framework of the concept of a comprehensive settlement.

We think that real peace will not prevail in the region unless a comprehensive peace is achieved, which means that the Palestinian problem has been solved, because the Palestinian problem is the alpha of the conflict in the area. There was no conflict between the Jews and the Arabs and they had nothing against each other; however, the dawn of the Palestinian problem and the establishment of the state of Israel as a part of Palestine is what accentuated the problem. All the conflicts occurred as a result of the Palestinian dimension, and that means by which the solution should be measured, to find out whether it is a comprehensive solution or not. We want the process toward implementing peace to begin in the West Bank and in Gaza.

As for the establishment of the institutions of autonomy, Dr al-Baz says: There is an interim stage which will not exceed 5 years. In order for this stage to occur, elections must be held to elect the council for autonomous rule in the West Bank and in Gaza, because this self-rule government must have a clearly defined authority. Similarly, there is a commitment to fixed dates as well as dates for the negotiations on the future of the West Bank and Gaza after the interim period.

Why do we now talk so specifically about dates with respect to the West Bank? Because after we have reached the stage when we can almost see the finalizing of the dates for the withdrawal from Sinai, the issue of the West Bank was raised--and not because it is included in the actual agreement, but because we think that the two issues must be dealt with simultaneously and progress should be made on both of them at the same time. There must be progress with respect to the eastern front--in terms of beginning the peace process or, at least, preparing for the process to begin, in the West Bank and Gaza.

To sum up, Dr al-Baz says:

[Al-Baz--in Arabic, followed by Qital translation into Hebrew]

[Qital] We are not heading toward a dead end, but toward an agreement soon to be reached. All the nations of the Middle East have sincere intentions to make peace and it will really be achieved. [end recording]

TEXT OF AS-SADAT INTERVIEW WITH KUWAITI NEWSPAPER

NC0911402 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0715 GMT 9 Nov 78 NC

[Excerpts] Cairo, 9 November--President Anwar as-Sadat granted an important interview to Ahmad Jarallah, the chief editor of the Kuwaiti paper AS-SIYASAH.

Introducing the interview, the AS-SIYASAH chief editor says: Information work is difficult when news events follow one another closely. After the Baghdad conference, I wanted to know what the temper of President as-Sadat was like. I wanted to know what his state of mind was now. I found him fasting but arguing actively. I found out that he continues to pursue his line. He wants peace and does not ask about the details unless they affect sovereignty of land, as he personally told me.

The following is the text of the interview:

Question: Your Excellency the President, is the entire world wrong and you right, or are you wrong and it right? You are meeting great opposition in the Arab homeland. This opposition is led by 22 states and you are standing alone. Are they all wrong and you right? Give me an explanation. I am not talking to you only as a journalist but as someone who also conveys the views of your opponents.

Answer: The truth is that I am not exaggerating when I say that I disagree with you regarding the 22 states. I say that there are 22 rulers, but not 22 states, because you are well aware of our Arab courtesy. For example, you cannot say that King Hassan is an opponent, nor can you say that the sultan of Oman is an opponent or that Numayri is an opponent. You cannot say that Siad Barre is an opponent or that Mauritania is an opponent. It is not 22 states which are opponents. This is a kind of nervousness and emotionalism which we have inherited. Even when we say a number of Arab states, I do not like having the peoples treated as their rulers. Never. There are many peoples who do not share the views of their rulers. Is this not so? The question is: Do you feel satisfied with what you are doing or not? The fact is that I am fully satisfied with what I am doing.

New ideas must always meet with resistance. Until last November we, the Arab nation, followed the example of the ostrich which buries its head in the sand, believing that by doing so it will be safe. The world around us laughed at us. If you ask my opinion, I would say that what I am doing might be well ahead of its time. However, one basic factor governs my actions: this is that I personally must be convinced of what I am doing and then see that my people are convinced of it. If both my people and I are convinced, then I act at once. Some might say that I follow a new method in politics. They spoke about this method in the Nobel prize announcement when they said that I follow a new method in politics--electric shock treatment. This might be true, but as I told you, as long as I am convinced and as long as my people agree, I will not give sufficient time to the others to realize what I am doing. I seek my people's approval of what I am doing not only for Egypt but also for the Arab cause as a whole. When I say my people in Egypt, I do not talk like the war rich who act according to the logic of the war rich and believe that money is everything and that money has made them into somebody. No, my people are noble and they safeguard the Arab cause and the Arab course before safeguarding the Egyptian course, because it is automatically part of the Arab course. Furthermore, my people shoulder a big historical responsibility. It is not the war rich who gave us this responsibility and they cannot isolate us from it because Egypt is the mind, heart and arm of the Arab nation.

Question: Your Excellency the President, when you refused to receive the delegation [from the Baghdad summit], did you do so as a matter of principle or because it was a lower level delegation than you expected?

Answer: No, no. This is definitely a matter of principle. Why? I do not know why they have to be emotional when they sit there and, I regret to say, are rude to Egypt, although I do not like to use this expression. This conference was rude to Egypt. Despite this, do you ask me to receive a delegation from this conference to thank it for the impudence of Baghdad radio and the other radios? The conference was held in Baghdad. No, this has nothing to do with the level of the delegation. I said first that in essence there is a matter which has escaped the attention of the conferees. I do not know how. They acted as the PLO acted once during the second [Egyptian-Israeli] disengagement. Forced by the Syrians, the Palestinians issued a statement. Yasir 'Arafat told me later that he was forced to do so by Damascus. This happened in Damascus. In its statement, the PLO said that Egypt was exchanging a piece of land for a principle. The Palestinians made their decision. After issuing the statement, the PLO decided to send a delegation headed by Khalid al-Fahum. The next day I told them: Sorry, I will not receive the delegation. If I had agreed to receive it, it would have meant that I actually agreed to exchange a piece of land for a principle. This is what was rude in their statement. I said: I am sorry, but if the entire PLO Executive Committee were to come then I would sit down and talk to it. The same thing happened this time. I am stating this to make things clear. Naturally, I was not prepared to meet a delegation which had met in a capital that allocates a radio station to be rude to Egypt and attack it from all directions. My position was: You agreed to sit there in this atmosphere. I cannot receive you whomever you may be. However, I said: If the conferees in Baghdad want to come as kings and presidents, then I will be ready to meet with them and answer all their questions.

Question: Had this meeting taken place in Cairo as you suggested, would it have meant that you might have suspended the Camp David agreements?

Answer: No. I want to tell you something. As I told you before, it is not a question of the Camp David agreements, nor the initiative before that, nor the disengagement. This has been going on since the battle, through the first disengagement, the second disengagement, the initiative and Camp David. Anything. It is regrettable. Our decisions stem from a scientific and national reality and we speak the language of the time. So, if they had come here I would have explained things to them. Bear in mind that I did send them a full explanation when I returned from Camp David, despite the fact that they did not bother to wait until my return to Cairo before issuing their convulsive statements while I was still in Washington. It had been my custom to send my aides, headed by Husni Mubarak, to explain matters. The Arab world was usually Mubarak's share, while other ministers visited and toured other areas.

Well, when I returned they were already on the attack. They began their attacks while I was in Washington, not even back in Cairo, and they had not yet received these documents--that is, the two Camp David agreements. They started making these frantic statements. Despite this, when I returned I made an analysis, put it in writing and signed it. Every one of them has it and they can publish it tomorrow. Why don't they publish it? Why don't they discuss it? The only one who sent a reply to this analysis was King Husayn, but at the end of his reply he said in one line, and very politely: We do not want a separate action or a separate agreement.

At the time I was on vacation--the 10-day vacation I took after I returned. So it was Husni Mubarak who received the message. He sent it back to King Husayn, and it was not submitted to me. Husni told me that he [Husayn] referred to a separate settlement. I told him we have a peasant proverb which goes like this: "Tell them there is a bull and they will say why don't you milk it." So here we are telling them that you cannot milk a bull; they say no, there is a separate settlement. Well, fill your bellies with [talk about] a separate settlement.

Question: Their objections are, first, of course, that this is a separate solution, and second, that Egypt will be the Trojan horse into the Arab economic market; that it will open the countries to the Israelis, who will be active economically and diplomatically and who may enter the Arab world through Egypt. This is one of their interpretations of the Camp David agreements. What is your excellency's opinion?

Answer: This is a tragicomedy. A separate solution! I do not know, are some so stupid as to think that Egypt [sentence not finished]. It is one of two things: either they think that we are stupid and do not understand anything, or that we do analyze. I think they are naive, because there is nothing in the past to prove that any power, even a big power, was able to defeat us. We (?were steadfast) in protecting our rights and our aims. Do they imagine that I say there will be no separate settlement while intending to achieve a separate settlement? This was never my method. In the past I said that I would go to war; all you Arabs did not believe it and had your doubts, but I did go to war. They raised hell about our opposition to the Soviet Union. We never opposed the Soviet Union when it was honoring its commitments to us. When it did not honor its commitments I expelled 17,000 Soviet experts in 1 week. Egypt has proved itself. It would have been a different matter if Egypt's way were to talk of aims behind closed doors and then say something else outside, over the microphone. I think it has been proved that during the 8 years I have been in power I have never said something and then backed down on it. I have never said one thing behind closed doors and something different over the microphone. No, Egypt has one policy, one face. If they think we are incapable, they are mistaken. The October War showed them that we are not incapable and that we are capable of safeguarding our objectives. They can ask the big powers about us when it comes to our aims and our principles. I do not mean that I am equal to the big powers. No. Blessed is he who knows his real size, but I am up to it and more when it concerns me. I say that the proof of this is that I expelled 17,000 Soviet experts in 1 week. [We were capable] in the October war, the first disengagement, the second disengagement and all that protects our rights. As for a separate settlement, no.

If I were after a separate solution I would not have needed all this time. There would have been no need for the November initiative, nor for Camp David or anything, because it is known, it is obvious that the Israelis would a hundred times rather conclude a separate settlement with me so that the arena would be free of the main power, Egypt. We have said all this and we said no from the very beginning, in my speech to the Knesset. The problem is that they do not read or analyze or understand anything. They did not read my speech to the Knesset and the Israeli people and the whole world. That speech is on record. [In it I said] that this time we are not after a separate agreement, a third disengagement, or a partial solution, but that we are after comprehensive peace, and that comprehensive peace can only be achieved if the Palestinian problem, which is the core of the issue, is resolved.

Go back to the records and you will find these words in my speech to the Knesset a year ago. Then I said the same thing before going to Camp David, I said it at Camp David and I am still saying it, but nobody wants to listen. I tell you there will be no separate settlement. The rejectionist front, as if it had a monopoly on intelligence and brightness, cries wolf and appeals to the Arab brothers. As if intelligence in the Arab nation were confined to them, the rejectionists claim that I am after a separate settlement, and that I am keeping this fact from them. The complex about courtesy and the complex of emotionalism and convulsion must be removed when it comes to discussing the fate of nations.

Question: When you were at Camp David, you nearly walked out. Then a meeting between you and President Carter made you change your mind and decide to stay. Can you shed some light on this meeting?

Answer: Yes, the meeting took place on a Friday, I think. I have said this, have I not? What happened was that there was a prelude to this meeting or to that day, Friday. On Thursday evening I invited Dayan to my lodge. Dayan spent over an hour with me. He began to speak. I told him: I have asked you here to hear what you have to say. We had by then been there 10 or 11 days and it was clear that there was no clear indication of a solution on the horizon, so I summoned Dayan and I said to him: I would like to hear what you have to say. He said: I will tell you the truth because you have accustomed us to this [truthfulness].

Regrettably, it was Dayan who said this while the Arabs said: We do not understand. Not only Dayan but the whole world is saying: You are a man of your word. You have one face, but the Arabs do not.

It is those who talk about being two-faced who are two-faced. I am not two-faced at all. Dayan told me: In international diplomacy you have got us accustomed to the fact that you are a man with one face. I want to tell you that Begin is undoubtedly a strong man but he cannot confront either the Knesset or the Israeli people on the question of the Israeli settlements on Egyptian territory.

The principle of the settlements, as we all know, is rejected. Even the Americans are now either covering up the matter or not mentioning it at all. What does Carter's United States mean now? He criticized the pre-Carter United States, in the times of Johnson and even before Johnson. But as for Carter's United States, we must get used to frankly giving everyone the credit due to him and tell him: You erred here in such and such a way and did well there. Dayan told me: The man [Begin] is strong but we are powerless regarding the question of the settlements. Then he spoke about the situation in Israel.

Here again, I put between parentheses something regrettable and shameful. It is regrettable that when Israeli radio, Begin or Dayan say something, the Arabs take up the issue and declare that this is what is going to take place. Why so, brother? Don't you have your opinion and can't you say that this is nonsense? At one time after the [October] battle, I prevented our ambassador in Damascus from contacting the Syrian foreign minister. Why? One day Israeli radio said something, which I do not recall. I looked around and saw that our ambassador in Damascus had sent me a cable in which he said: The Syrian foreign minister summoned me and told me: Israel has said so and so. Is that Egypt's policy? I told him: When matters reach the point that you ask me about what Israel's radio says, then I see no reason for the existence of relations between us.

I gave instructions to my ambassador. I also sent a letter to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad telling him--this happened after the battle--that I told my ambassador not to contact his foreign minister because I absolutely do not accept that you, brother, should tell me what Israel is saying. Why do we always have that complex? I put that in parentheses. That has always been the Arab line.

Actually, all I demand from the Israeli side is that it return to its border and that there be no encroachment on the land or sovereignty. Anything else can be solved. These are the concessions I made to President Carter. If Israel had not agreed and negotiations were suspended and if we had started new negotiations, the Israeli negotiator would have raised the concessions I agreed to make to Carter and say: This was the position you reached at Camp David. Give us new concessions.

Regarding new stands adopted by Vance, I told him: Tell Carter that I conveyed my final opinion to Begin and that is it. My opinion is simply this: No encroachment on land or sovereignty. Rest and do not waste my time and your time. Let us not torture this man [Carter] along with us. Therefore, I told him: Let us not waste time. As for your plan, President Carter, I made certain concessions which I will withdraw now and return to the plan I submitted the day I came here. You and Begin read it and we discussed it together. Why would I return to this plan? I would do so so that those concessions would not result in a new position by Egypt when we sit to negotiate again anywhere--and we will negotiate again.

I visited Damascus 48 hours before I embarked on my initiative in Jerusalem. If Hafiz al-Asad still acknowledges values, he will admit that before going to Israel, I told him: Hafiz, the question of my land; the land in Sinai and the Golan, is settled. It no longer constitutes a problem. But they do not show appreciation. Their problem is that when they do not understand me or follow me, they decide that what I am doing is treason and they say that I do something but I seek something else. This is nonsense. These people do not understand. They are poor people.

Question: The question of land in the Golan and Sinai has been settled?

Answer: It has been settled. I told Al-Asad that the problem of land in Sinai and Golan is settled and we want now to see something done about the West Bank and Gaza sector. I told him that before I went to Israel. I told him when I visited him: I know that the problem of the land in Sinai and Golan has been settled. What we have now is the Palestinian problem. We must sit down and solve it. But he was illogical and he did not comprehend things.

I tell you now that the negotiations in Washington might be stalled tomorrow or after tomorrow. The Israelis will come again after a month at most to negotiate. That is what happened before Camp David, during the 10-month period between November last year and September this year when we went to Camp David. I was confident of that and I told Hafiz al-Asad that they would come. The initiative released forces beyond the control of anybody in the international or Arab arenas. But we here always follow the example of the ostrich. When we do not understand something, we bury our heads in the sand believing that we have escaped it. You tell me that there are 22 states [against me]. Well, is the entire world wrong? Are the United States, Europe, Japan, Asia and Africa, which number more than 100 states, wrong?

It is not true that 22 Arab states are against me. I have already excluded Somalia, Mauritania, Djibouti, northern Yemen and the Gulf states except Kuwait. Regrettably, I have known Kuwait's line since the beginning. This is indeed sad but it is nothing new to us, particularly the recent campaign, which is not going to be the last campaign, which has been continuing for a long time in your press since it came under the control of the state. The campaign existed even before the press came under the control of the state but it has become more fierce since then.

Question: What about your meeting with Carter?

Answer: Yes. I told him: Stay on as head of these affairs. Sa'd [not further identified], I want you to put on record the greatest possible amount of information so that you may take it with you. At the same time I told Vance: Please go to President Carter. It was about 1000 or 1100 on a Friday. I told him: Please go to President Carter in his quarters, which were a few steps away from my place, and tell him: Finish. We will end the operation. What concessions I made, I made to Carter and not to Israel. If that is Israel's attitude--as conveyed to me by Dayan--then I will revert to my first plan. Please tell Carter to send me automobiles to transport my belongings because I have already packed my belongings, and to send a helicopter to the airport in the forest to take me to Washington where I will talk to the Senate and the Congress.

Vance told me: I will go and convey that to President Carter but it is going to upset him very much. I said: I am prepared to discuss any matter with him but the whole thing is over and there is nothing more to say because of Israel's position. I told him to tell Carter that there is no need for the torment Israel--not I--is causing him. I came with the authority of my people. I know where I am, what my limits are and what to do; but the Israelis came unprepared. Therefore, there is no reason for continuing the process.

Vance went to Carter. Five minutes later, President Carter telephoned me. He said: Anwar, I would like to come to you for 5 minutes. I told him: Certainly. He came immediately. He was at my place in 6 minutes. President Carter was very upset. He asked me: President as-Sadat, what is the matter? I told him: I sent you a message with Vance and I do not know if he conveyed it to you in detail. He said: Yes. I said: The concessions I made were made to you--the United States--so that you could bring the two sides together. I am making concessions in every direction. I gave you concessions but the Israelis did not. Therefore, the concessions are not valid any longer because they entail Egyptian commitments to the future.

For your information, I also told Carter I knew that Israel would inevitably agree to peace even before my initiative. Before I went, while in Damascus, I said this to Hafiz al-Asad. They will come and we will resolve matters at Camp David. They will be compelled to come, because, as I told you no one has any power over the forces released by my initiative. I told Carter: I do not like to come here and later, during the negotiations, to be told by the Israelis: The last thing you said was to Carter at Camp David; now give us more concessions. I had given concessions but I regret I cannot make more concessions. Carter told me: Is that what upset you? I told him: It is a question of principle because I cannot commit Egypt to a position at a time when the other side has not responded to you. It is for your sake that I adopted this Egyptian stand. You can halt the process and bring the two sides together so that I will not bear the responsibility alone.

I told him: From my talk with Dayan yesterday, it became obvious that they are not prepared. They are wasting time. I asked Vance to tell you that I had told Dayan to go and tell Begin: Do not make Carter suffer with us if you came here without authorization and you tell me that Begin is strong but cannot confront [his people] no matter how strong he is. I said: All right then, what have you come here for and why are we making the man suffer with us.

Carter told me: Regarding the first point, if Israel does not sign with us and make concessions, what do you think of keeping the matter between you and me? We will add a clause--you and I before Congress and the whole world--that this Egyptian stand and the concession it made to the U.S. side will not commit Egypt in any future negotiations. You and I will sign that. This is 100 percent all right. He said that with regard to the first point. I told him: I agree. Regarding the second point, he said: Did Dayan tell you that? I will talk to him. Give me 48 hours. Today is Friday, give me until Sunday, the day after tomorrow, if nothing happens....

Carter told me: You say that you are troubling me. Never mind. We have been working for 10 days now. Let us have 2 more days--until Sunday. I told him: I agree. The problem is not that I am afraid of anything. Never. I am aware of my position. When he told me that Egypt would not be committed if Israel did not sign, the matter, as far as I was concerned, was settled. I told him I agree and he prepared the clause which we were to add and sign--that in Camp David, Egypt and the United States agreed, but Israel did not agree. However, this Egyptian-U.S. stand will not commit Egypt in any future negotiations and we must start from the beginning because the Israelis will be starting from the beginning and so should we. Regarding the 2 days, I told him it was not a problem. Today is Friday. We have been here for 11 days. Two days more will not be a problem. Then the miracle occurred on Saturday.

We now come to the second part of your question, which you have not had answered. It is the Trojan horse. Our Arab brothers are also, regrettably, deceived by this expression. I want you to go back with me a little bit, to before the 1973 battle. The Arab nation then suffered from the same spirit of defeatism. Do you remember what they used to say in Beirut and in Kuwait? Do you remember what they used to say in your press and the press in Beirut? You know what Beirut was like before the 1973 battle? Although the press was controlled by agents, it was depicted as a democratic press. It was proven later that there was no democracy in Lebanon but that there was some kind of anarchy. The defeatists said then: Israeli supremacy is one of culture and it is a sweeping and formidable supremacy which we cannot destroy. The great legendary Israel cannot be defeated militarily, politically or economically.

It is we the Arabs who made Israel great. You probably heard me say on 1 January 1973, when I read about the stupidities, defeatism and complexes in the Arab nation which the press in Beirut and Kuwait wrote about, that I would not read any of the papers published in those two countries. I did not read any of those papers for 10 months, from January to October 1973. I had decided to wage my battle in 1973. On 1 January 1973, I said that I would not read any Arab papers before I wage my battle. Indeed, I have not read any of these papers until today. If I were to read the Arab papers, they would have given me complexes of cultural inadequacy, military inadequacy, economic inadequacy and inadequacy in all directions. Had we started with those complexes, I absolutely would have not waged the October battle. All the computers said that As-Sadat and his soldiers would drown in the canal in less than 48 hours. That is the same Trojan horse.

Let us speak about economy. What is the difference between us and Israel? A difference in military standards existed in the past. We were requested then not to wage war. The cultural difference between us and the Israelis now is in the field of economy: 1) The Israelis are here among us and this is an established fact; 2) Who is this clever and intelligent fellow--and such intelligence is forbidden because it is weighty intelligence--who is this energetic and clever Arab who says that Israel will dominate us economically?

If, as this fellow says, we are not up to Israel's level militarily or economically, I would not have waged the October battle nor would I have regained the confidence of the world in us as Arabs or restored Arab dignity to the Arabs. Today, they come out and say that there must be a reason for this domination and that the reason is ignorance, backwardness and hatred. They must come out with a reason to explain why Israel will dominate us economically and we can do nothing about it. It is the same attitude as when they claimed that we could not face up to Israel militarily. That is a cultural process. Let us see how we stand economically.

I would like to ask the clever Arabs who say that: You, as Arabs, where are the petroleum royalties invested? Are they not invested in the world banks? When I take short-term loans, which are killing me, and pay 12 or 15 percent interest, where do I borrow from? Is it not true that I borrow from foreign banks? I borrow Arab funds invested in Jewish banks. I believe I will be saying nothing new when I declare that the world banks, world economy, world press and world television are in the hands of the Jews. Can anybody deny that this is the case in the United States and that the situation in Britain is similar? That is a historical fact which does not anger the intelligent fellow who speaks about the Trojan horse. He does not understand the simple truth that I borrow your funds, you the Arabs, at an interest rate of 12 and 15 percent when I take short-term loans from the Jews and pay interest to Jews.

Very simply this is the answer to it. However, let us see what is going to happen. The same complex of defeatism still exists--that is, if they truly have good intentions. If they have good intentions, then we say that it is a complex of defeatism which frightens them, just as they were frightened of military battle. Now, they are afraid of dealing with Israel or of having Egypt deal with Israel. Our inferiority complex is that we think we have no economic ability and no this and no that. No. We have proven that we have military ability. We have political ability and we have economic ability. We proved that and there is no need for me to say so. As for good intentions--and I here address Arabs, the rulers who have good will and not the ones with evil intentions, whom I do not wish to address--I tell the rulers with good intentions, and of course, all the peoples, that that is an old complex which we created. That is an inferiority complex which we created. We created the complex that we are militarily, politically and economically incapable. We had such a complex that in the summer of 1977--and here we are talking about the Geneva conference before the initiative--Hafiz al-Asad sent word within the seven points he sent me, saying that if Israel sits with any one of us separately, it will achieve what it wants. My reply to Naji Jamil, who conveyed the message to me, was: I am sorry. You might have this complex but I do not. I will sit with Israel and I am prepared to sit with Israel at any time and anywhere, exactly as I attacked it on 6 October along a 180-km front, from north of Port Said to south of Suez, and with 5 complete divisions--two armies.

Syria had only a 60-km front--one-third of our 180-km front--and a depth of 24 km in the Golan. My front was 180 km in length and 250 kms in depth. Despite that, I was not afraid. I was not hit on the second or third day, nor did I retreat to my starting line as happened with the heroes of the Ba'th Party. That is a complex. I reply to the one with good intentions among them and say: No. We are up to it militarily, politically and economically. The whole world acknowledges that. But if he does not see all that, if he does not perceive that the whole world--the two Americas and all of Europe, which have the power of awareness, understanding and appreciation--do not act haphazardly and do not need agents like the Soviet Union, then we will not be able to recognize that they do not respect a person for being an agent. They respect a person who has an objective.

I want to tell them something: I was the one who proposed the road in Al-Biqa' that we talked about. It runs between Egypt and Jordan through Israel at Elat. It was I who proposed it. You might not have read about that. Nobody reads. Immediately after World War II in 1945, a bus route began operating from Egypt. It belonged to a person called Muhammad Salim Salim. One could take the bus from Cairo at 0800 and arrive in Beirut at 1700. The bus used to leave Cairo at 0800, cross the canal and proceed along the road to Al-'Arish, Gaza, Jaffa, Haifa and finally Beirut. That was in 1945 before the 1948 battle.

The proposed road will leave Egypt and enter Elat. It will enter Israel in the Elat area, which includes the summit of the simple triangle and then enter Jordan, where it spr[illegible]s out to the entire Arab east. That is one of the things we seek because we had planne[illegible] to establish a ferryboat network between us and Jordan in the Gul[illegible] of Aqaba so that Egypt would be linked with the Arab east and so that the Arab west would be linked with the Arab east.

A major part of this road will be in my territory, a small part will be in Israel and the rest will be in King Husayn's territory. King Husayn and I will have 99 percent of it and the remaining 1 percent will be in Israel. I want this road because I want all the Arab east to be linked together. Some view this as a kind of hegemony. What hegemony? It was stipulated at Camp David, and this fact is apparent to you all the time, that there shall be no infringement on land or sovereignty. So what is there to be afraid of?

Question: Mr President, after the Baghdad conference some have come to believe that Egypt lost its historic leadership and that it is no longer the key to peace with the Israelis in the area.

Answer: Of course that is wishful thinking which abounds among that unbalanced group; very much so. They did not only say that after Camp David. They said the same thing after 'Abd an-Nasir. They said then that Egypt lost its leadership and lost its position. As I told you, first, whoever says that is ignorant because our leadership does not just happen haphazardly. No, it stems from 7,000 years of history. The first government on earth was in this country. This country gave the world the first state, the first government and the first civilization 7,000 years ago. That is a historical fact and your war profiteers cannot change it with money. They cannot change the facts of history with their money. Secondly--that is, the second factor contributing to Egypt's leadership--is that long before the Arabs awakened from their slumber, Egypt as a society was in contact with Europe. It was the contact point. All throughout the 19th century, when Arabs were suffering setbacks, when Islam was suffering a setback, Egypt was in touch with Europe and it built a culture with French legal experts. It was in contact with the whole world in the 19th century.

In the 20th century, simply, science is here, knowledge is here. That is why leadership is in Egypt. Furthermore, on the question of peace and the key to peace, who is going to be the substitute for Egypt as the key? Who and on what qualifications? Never. They are all small bodies carrying little weight. Egypt does not impose its leadership on anyone, but Egypt says: Come and let us think as the world thinks, logically and rationally, facing facts by demonstrating moral courage, not by escaping and burying our heads in the sand. What they say about Egypt is wishful thinking. This has been clear to me since 'Abd an-Nasir died and I laughed at it then as I laugh now. Time will show what Egypt is.

Question: Why are people outside Egypt saying that Egypt is on the verge of a military coup and that conditions in Egypt may change?

Answer: That is very funny indeed. I tell you I have always maintained that those who say that are spiteful, twisted and ignorant people, and some in the Arab world still believe them. I have said one hundred times that Egypt is not the kind of place for a military coup. If Egypt were really so shaky would I have been able to embark on the Jerusalem initiative and to go to Jerusalem? The country would have risen, if the country was ripe that is. It saddens me to have to waste my time answering that kind of talk, because I have no time for that kind of talk. Well, I introduced changes recently, I made changes in the armed forces and in the cabinet. There was a general change all over again. What president would do this if the ground was shaky? Please publish a word of advice from me: That if there are those who daydream about that, let them; but do not waste my time by asking me about it. That only tells me one thing. That is that you do not understand Egypt. Anyone who thinks that way does not understand Egypt and will therefore lag far behind Egypt. No, no. Egypt is a state. This is the last time I will say it. I will not answer such questions again. Egypt is a state with deep roots. Now, if it is possible for a military coup to take place in Britain, the United States or any stable, free constitutional state; then it will happen in Egypt. That is all.

Question: Your Excellency the President, how do the Israelis view your relations with the Arab states?

Answer: That not my problem. My problem is Arab rights in the West Bank and Gaza, which represent Palestine. As for Sinai and the Golan, if you look at my original plan, you will see that Sinai and the Golan have been placed on the same level and mentioned under the same article. Sinai and the Golan do not constitute a problem. The problem is that they are parts of the main problem, which is the Palestinian problem. You will find out that the Egyptian proposal puts Sinai and the Golan together. Here, I declare for the first time that all that has been done for Sinai--no encroachment on land or sovereignty--also applies to the Golan. These are not just my words, but also the words of the U.S. President. I declare now for the first time that those are the words of the U.S. President. However, permit me to say that I do not like to act on behalf of the 'Alawite Ba'thist Party or on behalf of the 'Alawite gang. I am sorry, but I cannot do that. It is not a Ba'th party. They are 'Alawites disguised in the name of a Ba'th party. I would like the 'Alawite gang to hear this: I and Carter say--and here I am answering your previous question that we are no longer the key to peace: Who among them can establish peace when he cannot stand on his feet in his country? Carter and I say that what will happen in the Golan is what happened in Sinai. They are one. This is what I have decided.

If there is an Arab leader or an Arab war profiteer who wants to establish peace, then let him show what he will do and then tell me. That will replace what was agreed upon regarding Sinai and it will also apply to the Golan on the two basic points--land and sovereignty. I am telling you and declaring for the first time that Carter is officially with me on this. I say this so that you may know who can work for the Arabs and who can laugh at or mock the Arabs.

The second thing is the West Bank, Gaza and Jerusalem. What was your question?

Question: What is Israel's stand on the Arabs?

Answer: Do you want the truth? It is very funny indeed. Sinai and the Golan are over and done with, as I told you. As for the West Bank and Gaza, King Husayn is supposed to join us in the negotiations because the West Bank was taken from him and Gaza was taken from Egypt. The truth is that they are not the property of Husayn or Egypt. They are not the property of Israel either, as I told Begin in Carter's presence. Begin was claiming that Israel has the right to sovereignty over the West Bank and Gaza. I told him in Carter's presence, and you may write this in capital letters, Ahmad. At the meeting--in which I, Carter and Begin participated--I told him: You have no claim or right to sovereignty, Begin. King Husayn has no right to Egypt and neither does Egypt have any right to sovereignty. Begin claimed his right to sovereignty on the basis that Husayn was arranging to claim a right for Jordan over the bank. We added that that had been part of his kingdom in the past. I told him: You, Begin, do not have a right to the West Bank and Gaza and neither does Husayn. Sovereignty is the right of those who own the land. The Palestinians own the land in the West Bank and they also own the land in Gaza. I told them this. Underline it.

Question: What about Jerusalem, Your Excellency?

Answer: That is the first point. As I told you, I have two points other than Sinai and the Golan. That is the first point and Jerusalem is the second point. Regarding Jerusalem, I am also at a loss. As a journalist, you must have read the letters which I exchanged with Carter. You must have realized from the letters that the United States condemns with me all the measures adopted in Arab Jerusalem. You must have read that the United States still refuses to transfer its embassy to Jerusalem. You must have read that we--I and the United States--do not recognize any measures which Israel adopted in Arab Jerusalem. What more do you want me to tell you? You ask me what is Israel's outlook? Come, let me show you what its outlook is.

King Husayn, instead of joining in with Begin and shouldering his responsibility in the West Bank, is saying he has addressed 24 questions to the United States. Then what? Then he says that this means that he is cautious because there may be a battle and the enemy is very sly.

First, I want to say something so that the people will know Egypt well: I will not have the Soviet Union as my guardian nor the United States or any other power as my guardian as long as the issue concerns me as an Arab whether in Egypt or the Arab nation. As the saying goes, there is nothing as good as your own fingernail for scratching your own skin, so you should take care of all your affairs. Not so for King Husayn. He says he has asked questions, but the picture is gloomy. Then when he heard that the Baghdad conference was going to be held, he said he would go. When he was asked why he was going, he said: There is a fund and there is money, why shouldn't I go and get some money? Husayn said that and he cannot deny it because he said it to someone very much with him, and it was passed on to me. He told this person: Brother, there is a fund and there is money, so why should I not go and get some money?

So Israel looks at this situation and looks at King Husayn and finds that instead of joining in, he puts 25 questions to the United States. He could put 100 questions to Israel at the negotiating table as I am doing. I tell Israel: Why should I address the questions to the United States? Come on Israel, it is with you that we are going to settle the issues. Why don't you do such and such? King Husayn's idea of struggle is sending questions to the United States and the latter answering the questions. That is like standing behind a curtain, which is the United States. Well, is that Arab solidarity, and is that Arab power and struggle? No. I say this: I will not ask questions. I could address a hundred questions to the United States, one after the other. I could also join in the clowning with them [the Baghdad conferees] but no, I am sorry. I sit at the table and I say: Come on Israel, what have you done and what do you intend to do about this and that?

Write and tell them, the Arabs. When we sought to link the agreement between us and Israel to a comprehensive settlement, which is the basis issue--as I have told you, I am not after a separate solution, a disengagement or a partial solution. I am after peace, which means that we should settle the Palestinian question--when we moved to link these two things [incomplete sentence as received]. You ask about the Israeli approach--well, Dayan went to Washington and sat down with Kamal Hasan 'Ali and said: Why are you upset, why do you have to bother with the West Bank and the Gaza sector? They do not want that. They do not want the Israeli occupation to end; nor do they want Israel to withdraw to certain security points until the Palestinians determine their own fate. They do not want full autonomy for the next 5 years until they determine their own fate. They do not want anything from you, and the mayors have signed against you and the Gaza people do not want it.

That is Israel's view, that they [presumably the Palestinians] do not want this. Well, who is inciting these people? King Husayn and the organization [PLO]. So the Israelis look at King Husayn and see what? Well, if I were in Israel's shoes I would find nothing better to serve my objectives than the Arab line, the line they followed in Baghdad, and the line which in fact had been followed until I changed everything. The Israelis are not served by what was drawn up at the Basle conference 100 years ago. Nothing serves Israel better than the Arab line and the attitude of the Arab kings and heads of state reflected in Baghdad.

Question: Mr President, suppose you had made a surprise appearance at the conference and explained issues of which the conferees might not have been aware? Do you believe that the conferees might have changed their attitude and that you would also come around to supporting the stand of those who support your policy?

Answer: Look, I want to tell you something Ahmad. This idea came to me except for one thing. Brother, one day I made a decision and I went to Jerusalem. This is no problem to me. This idea really occurred to me. I am not restricted. Nothing makes me afraid or restricts me except values and limits. But what kind of dignity would allow a man to go to a country which curses him day and night like Iraq? That is the first thing.

The second thing is that I have taken upon myself not to visit the countries of any of those spiteful leaders who deceive their nation and people and who could not remain in their countries for 1 hour if they had a democratic regime like the one I have in Egypt. I challenge them all. If I had gone to Iraq I would have put myself under the leadership of Al-Bakr, just as if I were to go to Libya I should be putting myself under the leadership of Al-Qadhdhafi. Both of them are semiparalyzed [mafluj].

It is not only a matter of courtesy. Even the international norm dictates that the president of a country hosting a conference should be the chairman of the conference. I have taken upon myself not to go anywhere where there are semiparalyzed persons like Hasan al-Bakr, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, Boumediene or Hafiz al-Asad, who would preside over such a conference. I refuse to preside over such a conference. I agree to a prime minister presiding over such a conference when it is held in a responsible country like Egypt and not in a country governed by juveniles. Therefore, if I went there to Al-Bakr I would be putting myself at his disposal. No, I am sorry.

This is why I blame Saudi Arabia and Kuwait. It is a sad thing that Fahd and Jabir went and sat under the leadership of Al-Bakr. For me it is the same as if they sat under the leadership of Al-Qadhdhafi, who we all know is mad and spiteful. Al-Bakr is no different from Al-Qadhdhafi but perhaps is more spiteful.

Of course I wanted to go. This is why I said that if they wanted to come, they would be welcome. I was ready to welcome them and to sit down and talk with them, but I would not have done as they did. I would have put microphones in all the sessions and would have broadcast the proceedings live. I would thus have brought the Arab nation into the conference hall with us. They could not do this in Baghdad.

Question: Mr President, is it not true that some details regarding your visit to Jerusalem and your talks at Camp David have not yet been published and that if the Arab leaders see these details the picture will change?

Answer: No, I have nothing to hide. Or, to be more specific, I have not hidden from my people any document or secret agreement. Where is the source of all my strength derived? The source of all my strength is that my people know that they have all the facts. I derive my strength from my people, not from external support or emotions or words. My strength comes from my people. Therefore, my people must know. I hide nothing from my people but perhaps others hide things from their people.

Following my trip to Jerusalem, I sent letters to the Arab leaders. Husni Mubarak visited them and explained things to them. After Camp David, I sent them a written analysis which I signed. What more do you want? They say that there are secret agreements because they all believe this. They say that I say one thing in a closed room and something else before the microphone. They forget that there is 100 percent real, sound democracy here. There is complete freedom and full human dignity. My People's Assembly has the courage--if something happens one day--to say this does not commit Egypt because it is a secret agreement. I do not resort to this, never. I put all the facts before my people and consequently before my brothers.

Question: When do you expect to sign the agreement with the Israelis?

Answer: As I have told you, Ahmad, there is a likelihood that the negotiations will break up. There is a likelihood. However, as I tell you and as I said a year ago, from the day I undertook my initiative, I knew that they would come. If the talks were to break up today, the Israelis would come to restart the talks within a month because they would have to face up to and assume responsibility for the talks breaking up. I have declared my course clearly and frankly before the entire world and I do not hide anything.

Question: What is your view on the role of the Arab League?

Answer: There is absolutely no need for this role. Is there no rational man among you? If the Arab League were to stay on and express the Arab reality which they have created in Baghdad then goodby. This means the end. I regret to say that the reality which they have created in Baghdad is not the reality of Egypt. We do not accept it and will never have any dealings with it. As you know, money does not tempt us here in Egypt to sell our principles. The war profiteer does not dazzle us or make us respect him because he is rich. No, we respect values. The axiom which we as Arabs know is that we respect the man who respects values. We do not respect the one who has millions and does not respect values. He has no value here in Egypt. This is a quality which is unique to the people of Egypt.

Please do not be angry with me. When you ask about Egypt, Egypt will never be like one of the other countries for one very simple reason: Egypt respects values, and richness and poverty are one and the same to it. What matters to Egypt is values and ideals. Therefore you must not be angry with me when I say that Egypt is not like any other country. Not even $100 million can force it to make a decision and $100 million cannot prevent it from making a decision. No, not even 1, 2 or hundreds of billions. They sent word to me from Baghdad thinking that I was like Hafiz al-Asad. Hafiz al-Asad works with checks, as you are all aware. King Husayn also deals in checks. You all know this. I want to tell you something: We do not respect those who deal in checks, either those who give or take checks. The ones we need are our Arab brothers who are helping us.

At the Rabat conference when they decided on aid Al-Asad demanded that half of it should go to Syria. All the Arab kings and presidents looked at me as if to ask: How can you permit $6 million to go to Syria while you get $40 million? Egypt would not beg even if they were to cut off the aid tomorrow. Egypt does not beg from anyone and we never ask twice.

Question: Your Excellency Mr President, do you contemplate taking deterrent measures against some Arab states in the future if they take measures such as withdrawing teachers or similar measures?

Answer: This depends. We do not suffer from complexes. They are suffering from complexes when they say that they are afraid of the Trojan horse and are afraid as far as the military and cultural aspects are concerned. Egypt does not suffer from any complexes. If I do not suffer from complexes as far as Israel is concerned, why would I suffer from complexes as far as our Arab brothers are concerned? Egypt will base its behavior on the behavior of every other state. There is nothing to make me nervous, absolutely not. As I have told you, let us assume that tomorrow they were to cut off the aid that was allocated either by the Khartoum or Rabat conferences or that they were to adopt some other measure. This would be of no consequence as far as I am concerned. I shall deal with each according to his behavior. Why should I be equipped for entering a battle with them? I speak and work according to my convictions. They have their own convictions and they are free. We shall wait. The days will prove who is right and who is wrong.

Question: Your Excellency Mr President, will Egypt benefit financially from America in the future?

Answer: Once again you are making the same mistake. Egypt does not follow the logic of the traders or the war profiteers or the logic which the Arab world regrettably applies to Egypt. This is the logic that Egypt might possibly deal if there is money involved. No, absolutely not, as I have told you, brother. If this were the case then why do I not go and take the $5 billion they are talking about. Take Syria, for example: What was Syria's story in Baghdad and before Baghdad? Syria's story was that it wanted 2 piasters. This is the whole issue. King Husayn wanted two piasters, and this is the whole issue. Yasir 'Arafat wanted 2 piasters and this is the whole issue. But they hid the whole matter behind the Trojan horse. Here I want to tell you something. I shall ask President Carter for a so-called "Carter plan" similar to the Marshall Plan. I shall ask for this openly before the whole world, before the Senate and Congress. I shall not ask in secret. We have not agreed in secret. No. I shall ask for such a plan.

Question: After peace, will there be big changes in the status of the Egyptian Army?

Answer: This is premature. The Egyptian Army will be developed in accordance with the most modern military standards. As you know, this development has already started. It started when I removed Al-Jamasi and brought in Kamal Hasan 'Ali for the new phase. The new phase will be completely new and we have prepared Kamal for it. I said: Let him assume the responsibility from the beginning of the negotiations to avoid having Al-Jamasi leaving after the negotiations and Kamal taking his place at that point. I said: No, it is better that Kamal should begin work from the start of the negotiations because we will be dealing with the coming phase of the modern development of the Egyptian Armed Forces. This development has actually started.

Question: What are the justifications for abolishing the Information Ministry?

Answer: You might have noticed that there are information ministries in the communist countries and the Arab world only. There is no need for that. In England, for example, you will find that they have television and radio boards. We shall do the same, particularly since this is an old idea. Thus the radio, television and press will become national institutions.

Question: There is a question I would like you to answer. It is about Ashraf Marwan [former chairman of the Arab Military Industries Organization]. Attention has been focused on his case in Egypt and the Arab world. There has been a lot of talk about him.

Answer: Not at all, not at all. The man Ashraf Marwan ceased to be anything at all in Egypt 1 hour after my decision. His case is closed. The man used to work at the Arab Industries Organization. In the coming phase he will lay down new criteria. I dismissed him and moved him to the Foreign Ministry. If there was anything wrong I would not have appointed him as ambassador at the Egyptian Foreign Ministry, but you in the Arab world are fond of [making up stories]. For example, regarding Al-Jamasi they would say there was a coup.

About Ashraf Marwan, the question is asked: Was there anything in it? You Arabs are just waiting for anything, and this way, I say, you are drawing away from Egypt and the Egyptian people. Those outside imagine that they are addressing the Egyptian people. This is foolish and ignorant, I am sorry to say.

Question: I personally have heard a lot from your Egyptian opponents about you being a man who does not accept criticism and who does not tolerate dialog with anyone regarding matters on which you have made a decision, although I myself am asking sharp questions.

Answer: If this was my method I would have opened the detention camps. I say that if this was my method then the detention camps would be open now. I cannot tolerate ignorance, but as far as discussion is concerned this is not so. The proof is, well, Muhammad Ibrahim Kamil, did he not resign at Camp David? Where is he now? He is an ambassador at the Foreign Ministry. You have read recently about Isma'il Fahmi. Did he not resign before the initiative? Where is he now? He is at home and at the club and everywhere. You can go and have dinner with him, and he will dine with you. Nobody tells him anything. Our [former] ambassador to Moscow and then Belgrade, Murad Chalib, did he not resign at the time of the initiative? Where is he now? You will find him at parties and at the Al-Jazirah Club. You can find him and sit and lunch with him. Nobody watches him and nobody says anything to him. Is this the method of one who is what you say he is? Those who tell you this are the most spiteful people on earth. They are despicable and bear grudges, and they cannot come and sit with us because they have been fully engulfed in hate and have demonstrated how low they are. If I was that kind of man I would put Muhammad Kamil in a detention camp, or at least I would not appoint him as ambassador after his resignation at Camp David. No. Why do you always tend to form the wrong impression? For example, if you sit with Haykal and hear what he has to say, he will tell you all this that you have been saying and so will the communists and so will Fu'ad Siraj ad-Din [of the Wafdist Party], but why refer to all the groups that have been isolated by the people?

Well, has nobody ever told you since I formed the National Democratic Party that 99 percent of the Egyptian people belong to the National Democratic Party. You in Kuwait imagine that--you always take the other side, the side of Egypt, [corrects himself] against Egypt, regrettably. I am sad only about two who were at the conference. Write this down. I am sad about two at the conference: Fahd and Jabir. As for the rest, we all know Iraq and Libya and Syria, all these states. Of course I do not mean at all to offend our brother Zayid or Qatar's Khalifah, for he is a friend and dear brother; nor do I mean to offend Habrain, no, no. The big disappointment was really with regard to Fahd and Khalifah--I mean Jabir; Fahd and Jabir. I am saying this because I had a personal relationship with both of them.

Question: Mr President, the telephone call you have received from North Yemen, what was that all about?

Answer: Nothing at all, and if it had not come, it would not have mattered at all. I do not understand it, Ahmad. You come and live in Cairo and see the Egyptian people. You live completely in a shell. You imagine that I am a bag of nerves and cannot stand anyone opposing my views. Brother, my ministers oppose my views. They resign and leave and nothing happens to them. Muhammad Kamil [former foreign minister] has been re-appointed an ambassador. Where are you and why do you forget? You have seen the parliamentary life we have. There is full democracy and freedom here, not chaos as in Lebanon. Human dignity is preserved and there is the supremacy of the law. All Egyptians are equal under the law. It is true that there is martial law but it has never been used. The detention camps have been closed for 7 years. All extraordinary measures have ended. The press has gained its freedom.

Question: Mr President, do you believe that Carter will approve of the Marshall Plan you have called for?

Answer: Whether he approves or not, it is my estimation that my call will meet with a response in the Senate and the Congress. But if nothing happens, we will not die. I want you to know Egypt. Even if we have to divide one loaf of bread among 1 million people, we will still be very happy, but we despise in our hearts those who do not believe in values, and we do not respect the rich just because they are rich. Believe me, if the U.S. aid comes, we will welcome it; if it does not come, we will not sit idle.

However, thank God, we are working with our indigenous efforts. Despite all that has happened, in my last speech I called for giving every guarantee to Arab and foreign capital. If you come [with your investments], you have come; if you do not come, it is all the same. We can look for aid from non-Arab sources. We have our hands. Thank God, we have land, water, sun, farmers and science. We have everything. What is required is a little sweat and effort.

Try to publish this, Ahmad, in a way compatible with what I have said.

AL-AHRAM COMMENTS ON UAE ATTITUDE TOWARD EGYPT

NC110731Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0610 GMT 11 Nov 78 NC

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the title: "A Courageous Arab Decision," the newspaper AL-AHRAM today lauds the UAE declaration that a diplomatic or economic boycott of Egypt will only widen the rift dividing the Arab world. This UAE stand is an example of a courageous decision and an expression of the wisdom and grandeur of UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan.

Undoubtedly, the UAE Foreign Ministry's statement asserting that the maintenance of relations with Cairo is one of the bases for realizing the interests of the Arab world shows that Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan is determined to adopt a genuine Arab stand safeguarding Arab interests. This stand by Shaykh Zayid confirms that honest and courageous voices still exist--voices which cannot be bought or sold as long as they believe in principles.

AL-AHRAM notes that the UAE statement exposes the reality of the Baghdad conference by saying that Arab solidarity has suffered enough division. The statement also asserts a basic fact of the Arab area when it says that the UAE wishes Egypt to remain in the Arab camp.

AL-AHRAM concludes its commentary by expressing its belief that Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan's decision that the UAE will continue to extend financial support to Egypt after signing the peace treaty with Israel is a confirmation of the fact that the UAE president understands the realities of the era and believes in the cause of peace. The Egyptian people under the leadership of President as-Sadat have made great sacrifices to achieve peace, not only in the interest of Egypt but also in the interest of all the Arab world.

OCTOBER EDITOR CRITICIZES SAUDI POLICY

NC1213302 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0900 GMT 12 Nov 78 NC

[Excerpts] Cairo, 12 November--Anis Mansur, chief editor of OCTOBER magazine, has asked about the real reasons why Saudi Arabia participated in the Baghdad conference and the secret of the change that has occurred in Saudi policy which made it participate in the conference.

In his weekly article, published by the magazine today, Mansur says there were six reasons for convening the conference. They were: to steal the money of the oil states, agentry for the Soviets, hatred of Egypt, trading with the Palestinian people, and traditional Arab courtesy. The sixth reason, which remains unknown to us to this day, is that which drove Saudi Arabia to participate in and take a position at the conference.

Anis Mansur explains that Saudi Arabia's participation in a conference such as this indicates a change in its known manner of polite speech wisdom in handling the Arab cause.

Anis Mansur asks: Was Saudi Arabia pleased with the liquidations in the wings of the Syrian and Iraqi Ba'th Parties? Does it want to be an agent for the Soviets? Was it satisfied with Al-Qadhdhafi's position on the Koran? Or is it politely trading with the Palestinian issue?

Anis Mansur contends that something new has occurred in the policy of Saudi Arabia, which is disavowing all its glories and political wisdom. In this context he referred to the stands King Faysal took in favor of Egypt in its battle with the Soviets. The mere name of Faysal annoyed the Soviets because he was a man who enjoyed the respect of the Arab nation and the entire world and because he was big in the eyes of the world.

Anis Mansur asks whether Saudi Arabia has forgotten the past of those who participated in the sad Bahgdad summit. He said Saudi Arabia knows who Hafiz al-Asad is materially and morally. It is Saudi Arabia which said of King Husayn during his recent visit that he had come to receive the dowry for his marriage.

Anis Mansur adds: We are waiting for Saudi Arabia to reconsider its hasty steps, because its modern history in international policy is a cause of pride and great respect for its late King Faysal. It is wrong and shameful for all that this man left behind to be dissipated overnight.

Anis Mansur asks: What has happened to the Saudi mentality and what has driven it to this? He says: The new Saudi Arabia has chosen to follow a new line, that of the Ba'th Party, the Warsaw Pact and Soviet tutelage. It has also chosen to scotch all the Prophet's words, to make amendments to the Koran and to be a full partner in every conference that destroyes what Saudi Arabia has built, along with Arab values and Islamic culture. Why is it accelerating this end and plotting against itself?

Mansur affirms that according to Arab tradition, a large number of Arab states went to the Baghdad conference out of courtesy. He says the UAE went and returned from Baghdad expressing support for Egypt's stand and saying that it would not suspend its support even if Egypt were to reach a separate solution with Israel, although Egypt has not and will not do this.

Anis Mansur affirms that those who participated in the conference became involved because they knew in advance that the conference was of no consequence. He says that if Baghdad were capable of doing anything at any time in the past, it would have, but Baghdad has never done anything in the past, so how can it do anything in the future?

Mansur adds: As Arabs and Egyptians, it would have taken us scores of years to reach a step that is acceptable to all and to agree to sit with Israel under the banners of the United States and the Soviet Union or under the flags of these two states and the United Nations. In this context he referred to the magnificent, dazzling step which abolished all this when President Anwar as-Sadat visited Jerusalem--the visit which shook the world and made it stand with us against the warmongers and those who spread lies against the Arabs.

Mansur says: The entire world was shaken and is supporting us against Israel. Over 1 billion are against the 20 million who in Baghdad imagined that they stood against Egypt, the world and world peace.

In conclusion, Anis Mansur calls on Saudi Arabia to explain its new policy if it has reconsidered its ideas and abandoned them.

AS-SIYASI SCORES MAHMUD RIYAD'S ATTITUDE

NC121235Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 0924 GMT 12 Nov 78 NC

[Excerpts] Cario, 12 November--The weekly newspaper AS-SIYASI today reveals the secrets behind the recent stand of Arab League Secretary General Mahmud Riyad. The paper describes this stand as regrettable, because Riyad involved himself in ignominous statements which revealed everything he attempted to conceal throughout his work in the Arab League about his connections and interests with the states which hand out checks.

The paper says that some people may think that Mahmud Riyad was influenced recently and that this made him change his principled attitude toward the Baghdad summit and his refusal to attend the conference because it was being held outside the framework of the Arab League. However, the paper explains, citing an "informed Arab" source, that there is no basis for the suspicion Mahmud Riyad expressed in the statement he made in Washington during the recent UN session to the Arabic-language magazine AL-MUSTAQBAL which is published in Paris. In his statement Riyad said he was not satisfied with the two Camp David agreements on the grounds that they do not (?represent) a comprehensive, just solution to the Arab issue.

The paper says Mahmud Riyad had a different opinion after he returned to Cairo, and instead of mustering enough courage to declare his view, if by virtue of his post he is permitted to do so, or to even communicate his private view to Egyptian Government officials, he shrouded himself in the ambiguity of one watching which way the wind will blow and remained silent.

The paper points out that when the invitation to the Baghdad conference arrived people thought Mahmud Riyad's refusal to attend constituted a rejection to the very basis of the idea of the conference and its aim of mobilizing a strong Arab force to struggle against Egypt. But the rejectionist states then began their theatrics and accused Riyad of siding with Egypt.

AS-SIYASI points out that Mahmud Riyad met with the assistants to the Arab secretary general of the Arab League on Wednesday, 1 November, the day before the Baghdad conference was to convene. The purpose of the meeting was for the Arab League to declare its frank and sound opinion on the conference and to include this opinion in a note to the conference in Baghdad--a note that would put on record that they had convened their conference outside the framework of the Arab League and without allowing the Arab League to exercise its jurisdication in preparing for the conference and inviting the Arab states to attend it, and were content with addressing an invitation to the league to attend as an observer.

The paper says the meeting began with some of the assistants to the Arab League secretary general attacking Dr Sayyid Nawfal for statements he had made supporting the two Camp David agreements. Dr Sayyid Nawfal defended his view, emphasizing that these agreements are fundamentally consistent with the Rabat conference resolutions because they frankly stipulate that each confrontation state has the right to seek a solution to the problem in they way it deems appropriate without jeopardizing its interests. The paper says that instead of settling the issue and asking each assistant secretary general to keep his views to himself and attend to his task of rescuing the dignity of the Arab League and maintaining the minumum formal unity of the Arab ranks, Mahmud Riyad dismissed Dr Sayyid Nawfal from the meeting on the pretense of charging him with preparing a note to Baghdad expressing the Arab League's regret that it would not attend the conference in Baghdad.

AS-SIYASI says that Mahmud Riyad then rushed to the Telex to communicate to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad the good news that he had renounced his principled stand, would attend the Baghdad conference and, moreover, would deliver the opening speech there.

Citing a diplomatic source, the paper points to Mahmud Riyad's self-contradiction with regard to the question of negotiations with Israel. It says that when Mahmud Riyad was foreign minister under 'Abd an-Nasir, he approved of the U.S. Rogers plan for peace in the Middle East--a plan which was fundamentally the same as the two Camp David agreements. Earlier, in the wake of the 1948 war, Riyad was at the head of the direct negotiations with Israel in Rhodes.

The paper concludes its account of the attitude of the Arab League secretary general by saying that nothing has changed in Mahmud Riyad other then his employment status.

KING HUSAYN'S TV PRESS CONFERENCE IN BONN REPORTED

JN091934Y Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 9 Nov 78 JN

[Videotape of King Husayn's press conference in Bonn on 8 November--read by announcer]

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn yesterday held a press conference attended by representatives of the German and foreign press agencies and international TV networks.

In his press conference, his majesty reiterated that the Arabs have always supported a just peace. He said: We endeavor to achieve Israel's withdrawal from the territories occupied in 1967, the return of Arab Jerusalem to Arab sovereignty, the restoration of the national rights of the Palestinian people and a comprehensive and just solution to all aspects of the problem.

His majesty asserted the Arab nation's desire for a just peace, the pan-Arab character of the Arab nation and the unity of the Arab ranks.

Asked about the resolutions of the Baghdad summit and whether it is possible for other Arab sides to participate in the current peace talks, his majesty said: We fully agreed to the Baghdad summit that the Arabs will show the world they are a nation seeking a just peace. We are endeavoring to achieve a comprehensive and just settlement.

His majesty added: We in Jordan have found it difficult to accept the Camp David agreements and their consequences because they are not commensurate with our concept of just peace. We in Jordan accepted UN Security Resolution 242. We have worked to pool the Arab ranks and form a unified Arab delegation made up of all the frontline countries, including the Palestinian people, in order to participate in the Geneva conference with the United States and the Soviet Union attending. However, developments in the area have pursued another course.

His majesty said that the Camp David accords are not in harmony with our concept regarding a just settlement because they are not clear about complete withdrawal, the right of self-determination of the Palestinian people, the issue of Jerusalem and other aspects.

Asked about the solution for the Palestinians' fate, his majesty said: We believe that the Palestinian people should be given the full and free right to determine their future on their soil. We are confident that the Palestinian people, when they are provided with the necessary circumstances to have free expression, will choose the path that would insure stability and a just peace in the area. We have full confidence in the resources and sound assessment of the Palestinian people.

Asked about the peace possibilities and Jordan's stand after Camp David, His Majesty King Husayn said: Prior to recent developments, we had been working to gather the Arab sides in one delegation to Geneva. We now believe that any separate Egyptian-Israeli solution will not represent a solution for the Palestinian problem. The issue of Jerusalem does not belong to a single man; it belongs to millions of Arabs and Moslems.

As for Jordan, the Camp David conditions cannot serve as a basis for a comprehensive and peaceful settlement. We need new bases founded on UN resolutions which will meet our demands, namely, the full withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories, including Arab Jerusalem, and the self-determination of the Palestinian people in their land and homeland. His majesty reiterated: We seek a comprehensive solution to remedy the situation on all fronts.

In reply to a question, his majesty said: Nobody can deny Egypt's sacrifices and the Arabism of its people. What is important now is the return of Egypt to the Arab fold. But if a separate solution is realized, there have been procedures against a separate solution since the fifties. About the situation in Lebanon, his majesty said: We and the Arab brothers at the Baghdad summit decided to exert our strenuous efforts to restore calm and stability to Lebanon. The solution of the Lebanese tragedy should stem from within the Lebanese family, and all the Lebanese people should build national unity and find the solution to save Lebanon and to achieve security and stability. Asked about Europe's role in solving the area's problems, His Majesty King Husayn said: I have discussed this issue with Mr. Schmidt and officials. They promised to offer their help in this regard. About the current situation in Iran, his majesty said: We very much regret the current events in Iran. We hope that Iran will emerge from this painful crisis and will resume the march of progress and stability. At the outset of his press conference, His Majesty King Husayn expressed his thanks and appreciation to the German Government and people for the hospitality accorded him and Her Majesty Queen Nur and the accompanying delegation.

Beirut EVENTS Interview

LD091547Y Beirut EVENTS in English 17 Nov 78 p 18 LD

[Interview granted by King Husayn to EVENTS correspondent in Amman--date not given]

[Text] Question: Have you had any communications from Washington, Camp David or about the West Bank?

Answer: I have not been consulted on any matter relating to the occupied Arab areas since before the beginning of Camp David. I have not given any approval to anything.

Question: Have you given any instructions to your people on the West Bank?

Answer: In my speech of last week (in which Husayn urged the West Bankers to follow their own consciences), I meant to define our position as it stood at that time. The problem is that we are involved in the accords without being involved in the process itself.

Question: What is your basic position now?

Answer: As far as we are concerned, the whole process is wrong. But as far as others are concerned, we have no right to dictate to anyone. We have no direct ambitions on the West Bank or for any Palestinian territory. All the struggle and sacrifices are for the end of the process. It is not for us to give up what has been an Arab trust for over 1,000 years.

Question: What do you think about the American position now?

Answer: I hope we will be able to determine whether the U.S. position has changed since 1967--that meant total withdrawal from all the occupied territory, including Jerusalem. Certainly, the accords on the West Bank and Gaza are far from that earlier general concept. You see, we were moving last year; then we were overtaken by events. We are still a long way from achieving progress.

We still favour a comprehensive settlement and a just and lasting peace. Our link is with our past and with the generations to come. The kind of peace that would be accepted by generations to come has to be able to endure. You cannot escape from your past or from your future.

Question: Did you feel that there should in fact be a link between the two Camp David agreements?

Answer: That again, is one of the most puzzling things in this situation. Apparently there is no legal link between the two accords. We handed our destinies to Egypt, based on our being part of the Arab League. If there was a link between Egypt and the rest of the parties involved, it would be much better.

Question: Are you rejecting the basic American idea of a stage by stage process towards an acceptable end?

Answer: If we knew what the end results were likely to be, it would be different. A process leading to a clear end is something different. We know what a clear end is. The American idea is not enough.

Question: What were your feelings about your meeting with Libyan leader Al-Qadhdhafi and PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat after the summit?

Answer: Al-Qadhdhafi said that he felt Jordan had carried a tremendous burden, that he felt we had been wronged and that he thought he could do something to help. We appreciated it. In terms of relations with the PLO, our position stands. A dialogue would clear the air. We've always supported the just claims and rights of the Palestinians, but we can't possibly envisage a return of the problems that almost destroyed the country in the past. The errors of the past can't be tolerated or repeated. I also felt that Palestinian moves in the future should be part of an Arab strategy.

Question: Has the PLO given instructions to its people on the West Bank?

Answer: I can't answer that (a broad smile).

Question: Have there been any initiatives by the U.S. towards the PLO?

Answer: I am confused about this.

Question: Do you feel that the follow-up to Camp David will mean further radicalisation of the Arab world?

Answer: We think of ourselves in other terms--what we mean to the U.S. and to the world. The U.S. relies a great deal on the Arabs. Why is Israel so important to the U.S.? Why is the Arab world not treated equally? If this continues, there will be serious outbreaks in the Arab world. It concerns me deeply. We must not lose our identity, our ties with the past. All that may be in jeopardy.

Question: Have you had any direct contact with President as-Sadat?

Answer: I received one letter, the same one he sent to everyone. For history's sake, I should prepare an answer. But I find the whole thing peculiar.

Question: What about pressures from the United States?

Answer: I have had several messages from the U.S. The messages speak of the importance of the time, of breakthroughs, of risks that face Jordan and that face me as the leader of the Jordanian family. They say it is dangerous to be negative. But pressures, no. The only pressures I've ever succumbed to are those of conscience. You see, we can't give up much. We can't move much unless we know the end; what Palestinians and where?

Question: What do you expect from the Baghdad summit?

Answer: I'm trying to clarify attitudes. I think this is a constructive thing. Hopefully we will get a consensus. It gives us the degree of assurance and support that it needed. This whole thing is the biggest challenge we've ever faced.

Question: Are you establishing contacts with the PLO?

Answer: (smiling) Possibly.

Question: Will there be more visits from West Bankers here?

Answer: (smiling) Probably.

IRAQI FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN AMMAN

JN100921Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 10 Nov 78 JN

[Text] Amman--Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi arrived in Amman last night on a 3-day visit to Jordan. The JORDANIAN NEWS AGENCY has explained that Sa'dun Hammadi's visit to Jordan will prepare for the forthcoming visit of Saddam Husayn, Iraqi Revolution Command Council vice chairman, to Jordan. It is expected that Saddam Husayn's visit to Jordan will take place at the end of next week.

UNRWA REPORTEDLY STOPS FUEL DISTRIBUTION TO REFUGEES

JN101040Y Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 10 Nov 78 p 2 JN

[Text] Amman--The director of the UNRWA office in Amman has informed the directors of the refugee camps that, for the first time since its establishment, the agency has stopped distributing fuel during winter to the inhabitants of the camps.

The director said that this measure has been taken to meet the budget deficit of the agency, which amounts to $14 million.

VOL: FATAH LEADER ESCAPES ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT

NC1013015Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 10 Nov 78 NC

[Text] We have just learned that Khalil al-Wazir, alias Abu Jihad, a Fatah leader, has escaped an assassination attempt in one of the Palestinian positions in southern Lebanon. The Palestinian news agency says that the attempt was made by explosives. The agency did not mention the location or details of the incident or the party responsible for this attempt.

VOL: SHAM'UN SEES PALESTINIAN DELEGATION, MAKES STATEMENT

NC1015462Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1515 GMT 10 Nov 78 NC

[Text] Former President Sham'un at noon today received a Palestinian delegation consisting of Rashid as-Sabbagh and Walid al-Khalidi. The delegation was accompanied by Hani Salam. In the morning the delegation visited Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil in his office at Phalangist headquarters. Discussions covered every regional and external aspect of current affairs.

After his meeting with the Palestinian delegation, former President Sham'un said: We talked about the Palestinian situation. I repeated the same things that I said in my past press statements about the Palestinian presence in Lebanon. I said that we have no objection to temporary Palestinian presence until their issue is settled. They do not want to settle [here] and we would not accept such a settlement. What is required of them is that they preserve Lebanon's internal as well as external security, so that aggression against Lebanon is not repeated.

VOL: Sham'un Comments Further

NC1213402Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 12 Nov 78 NC

[Excerpts] After his meeting with Phalangist Party leader Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil today, former President Camille Sham'un said that the meeting was part of continuous contacts he has been conducting with the shaykh on various current issues and that there was agreement in their views.

Asked about his meeting with the Palestinian delegation and Zuhayr Muhsin's statement on the meeting, Sham'un said: The discussion which took place between me and the Palestinian delegation is known and it was published in the press.

I read Zuhayr Muhsin's reaction on behalf of As-Sa'iqah. He is his master's voice. I spoke in the language of love and he spoke in the language of hatred and hostility. Public opinion will have to judge my intentions against the intentions of Zuhayr Muhsin.

Asked about the incidents in northern Lebanon, former President Sham'un said: Unfortunately, these incidents are taking place under the protection of Syrian military forces. We hope an end will be put to the incidents and attacks. Various Lebanese elements, particularly Sulayman Franjiyah and his followers must contribute to putting an end to these regrettable and alarming incidents.

Asked about the charges leveled against him by the Armenian secret army that he is working to evict Armenian community members and that he imported weapons from Turkey for that purpose, Sham'un said: First, what is the Armenian secret army? Of what elements is it composed? I had a meeting with the secretary general of the Tashnag Party and there was an atmosphere of complete understanding regarding Lebanese policy. That contradicts the allegations of the so-called Armenian secret army.

As for its claim about the importation of weapons from Turkey, that is pure imagination. I am not in need of weapons from Turkey and do not want to fight anyone except the enemies of Lebanon. If the Armenians are not enemies of Lebanon, we have nothing against them. If they are enemies of Lebanon, I will fight all enemies.

AL-HUSS DISCUSSES SHAM'UN MEETING WITH PALESTINIANS

NC120802Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 12 Nov 78 NC

[Text] Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss yesterday renewed his call for a dialog. He emphasized that dialog is the best way to solve pending problems in Lebanon. Al-Huss' emphasis came in reply to a question yesterday about his views on the meeting which took place 2 days ago between former President Camille Sham'un, Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil and a Palestinian delegation composed of Walid al-Khalidi and Rashid as-Sabbagh. Hani Salam attended the meeting.

Prime Minister al-Huss said: We support every dialog that takes place because it is by dialog alone that any positive results can be achieved in restoring normal conditions to the country.

Prime Minister al-Huss added: I have already said more than once that peace and security are of our own making. I have also called for recourse to the language of reason, logic and dialog and to disavowal of the language of weapons and violence. This depends on us because it is we who will decide on the best way to reach good solutions to the questions and problems from which Lebanon has suffered a great deal.

Prime Minister al-Huss concluded his statement by saying: There is no course better than dialog for ending the ordeal that has brought so many tragedies, calamities and disasters to Lebanon.

Interviewed on Baghdad Summit

NC111330Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 11 Nov 78 NC

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss said that no secret decisions on Lebanon were adopted at the Baghdad summit conference. He said that the recent Arab summit conference endorsed all Lebanese demands, without mentioning them in a separate resolution.

In an interview he granted to the newspaper AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI, Prime Minister al-Huss said that national detente constitutes the basis of a solution to the Lebanese crisis. He said that Lebanese are now facing their big test.

Beginning his interview with the chief editor of AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI, Marwan Hamadah, the prime minister said that the question of Lebanon was not the subject of discussion at the Arab summit, but the Arab summit, but it was the subject of a dialog with various delegations at the Arab foreign ministers conference that preceded the summit conference. When I say that it was not the subject of discussion, the prime minister added, I mean that all delegations understood the Lebanese issue very well and sympathized with Lebanon. They were extremely responsive to Lebanese demands. When we raised the issue of Lebanon at side meetings, we always found complete readiness to support us. Therefore, the issue of Lebanon was not put on the agenda of the Arab summit conference. We had reached an understanding with the participants that they would endorse any Lebanese resolution.

Asked whether the conference endorsed all Lebanese demands, Prime Minister al-Huss said: All of them. However, the conference did not mention them in a separate resolution. In my speech, delivered at the opening of the Arab foreign ministers conference, I called for the endorsement of four points. They are: 1) Reaffirmation of the Riyadh and Cairo summit resolutions; 2) Assertion of our reservations regarding the Camp David agreements because they disregard the rights of Palestinian people in their land and the effect of that on settlement of Palestinians outside their homeland; 3) Support for the Lebanese state in reimposing its authority on all Lebanese territory, including southern Lebanon; 4) Financial aid for reconstruction and development.

All these points were included in the resolution adopted by the conference, apart from that pertaining to resettlement, which the conference considered related to the Arab issue as a whole and not limited to Lebanon.

Prime Minister al-Huss affirmed that Lebanon maintained a uniform stand at the Arab summit conference sessions. He said that the decision to appoint him leader of the delegation the conference sent to Cairo was made at a closed session attended by kings and presidents only. He said that the decision to entrust the Lebanese prime minister with performing a collective Arab mission is an indication that Lebanon has not lost its Arab role despite all that has happened.

VOL REPORTS ACTIVITIES OF DESERTER OFFICERS

NC111900Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1715 GMT 11 Nov 78 NC

[Text] A local news agency reported this evening that Lebanese Army Lt Col Sharif Fayyad has joined the group of officers who mutinied against authorities. Those officers continue to receive their salaries regularly.

The agency further reported that deserter officer Ahmad al-Khatib is reorganizing his ranks and enlisting more supporters. He is moving between Beirut and Ash-Shuf, Al-Biqa' and the south, escorted by regular armed forces.

AN-NAHAR REVEALS LEBANESE-PALESTINIAN DETENTE MOVES

NC121035Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 12 Nov 78 NC

[From the press review]

[Text] In an editorial in the newspaper AN-NAHAR, Michel Abu Jawdah revealed a move toward Lebanese-Palestinian detente. He said: After the recent cease-fire and on the eve of the Bayt ad-Din conference, one of the sides asked a competent authority to supply it with the basic lines for what that side called "the armed Palestinian presence," and the basic lines for what that side also called "the detente between the PLO and the Lebanese Front."

On the occasion of the latest developments, that competent authority disclosed the basic lines it presented on both subjects to some of those following the stands of both parties. The view of some was that the latest developments call for optimism following the reconciliations in Baghdad between Syrians and Iraqis, Palestinians and Iraqis and Jordanians and Palestinians, and also after the latest phase of the Middle East crisis. The view of others following the stands of both parties has been reserved and more pessimistic, for reasons also recognized by the sides concerned.

Michel Abu Jawdah continued: Despite this, that competent authority says that as long as the matter has become public and official and might develop further, the basic lines presented to the side concerned may be summed up as follows without going into details because the situation has not changed a great deal since 15 October, the date of the convocation of the Bayt ad-Din conference.

Reconsideration of Palestinian military action in and from Lebanon is necessary on the following bases, of which it would be possible to convince the president and the Lebanese Front in a secret discussion. The reconsideration stipulates that the armed Palestinian presence should, as far as possible, be as secret as that of any regular army.

Any presumed Israeli retaliation from now on--in the event any Fedayeen action takes place--will be confined to specific areas which are no longer important from the political and popular aspects as far as the Lebanese Front is concerned. These areas' representatives will have to assume responsibility for the relationship with the PLO.

The PLO will establish a relationship with the official Lebanese military leadership similar to that between it and the Syrian Army. In other words, the PLO will refrain from revealing any information about the nature of the relationship and will no longer mention the relationship or any political matters.

The PLO, through a popular campaign, will demonstrate a great deal of restraint so that daily security is not a cause of concern in towns and villages. The PLO will establish a kind of legal presence for all those engaged in or associated with Fedayeen action. The PLO will endeavor to make the area of Beirut an area of political presence, free of all armed manifestations.

However, concerning detente between the PLO and Lebanese Front, competent authority has offered a four-point plan. Those points are: 1) Restore calm to the security situation; 2) Determine the level of contacts; 3) Dialog 4) A draft phased agreement.

BEIRUT SAYS SITUATION CAIM AFTER NIGHT VIOLATIONS

NC130621Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 13 Nov 78 NC

[Text] A security source made the following statement:

Some areas of the capital have for some time been witnessing incidents of security violations and shooting at night, but calm returns every morning and traffic flows normally. That is what has been happening during the past 2 days.

The same source said that contacts are continuing at various levels to deal with the incidents and confirm the commitment of all parties to the cease-fire. He added that the contacts are part of the current general efforts to promote tranquillity and allow political and security issues to be dealt with in pursuit of final solutions in a normal and calm atmosphere.

ALGERIA

ALGERIA APPEALS TO UGANDA TO WITHDRAW FROM TANZANIA

LD102142Y Algiers Domestic Service in French 2100 GMT 10 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Algeria has issued a pressing and fraternal appeal to Uganda to make an immediate and unconditional withdrawal of its military occupation forces. That is what we heard from authorized sources in Algiers this evening, sources which [words indistinct] stress Algeria's support for Tanzania. It is known, as a matter of fact, that Algeria is strongly attached to the principle of inviolability of borders existing at the moment of independence and cannot approve of any aggression whatsoever regardless of its perpetrators or the considerations behind it.

BOUMEDIENE CABLES SUPPORT TO ANGOLAN PRESIDENT

LD130004Y Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 12 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Following aggression by the racists of South Africa on the territory of the People's Republic of Angola, President Houari Boumediene sent the following cable of support to Dr Agostinho Neto, the president of the People's Republic of Angola:

Mr President, dear brothers, I learned with deep sadness the news of the criminal attacks by the racists of South Africa against the People's Repbulic of Angola. Those treacherous attacks will not harm the courage of the heroic Angolan people, who--through their long and severe struggle--have shown their adherence to freedom, dignity and independence. On the contrary, the attacks will harden their insistence on safeguarding the integrity of their soil. In the name of the Algerian people and its government and in my own name of I stress to you the support of the Algerian revolution and also our faith in the triumph of the Angolan revolutionary forces over the [word indistinct]

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI URGES SPREAD OF ISLAMIC REVOLUTION

LD102325Y Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1410 GMT 10 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpts] Tripoli--Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi this morning led 'Id al-Adha prayer in Martyrs Square, Tripoli, in accordance with the traditions of the Prophet. He delivered the 'Id sermon in which he explained, quoting from the Koran in support of his argument, religious and temporal matters which stress the progressive character of the religion and refute the assertions by renegades who try to label Islam as backward.

He asked: Why do we see the Islamic nation backward while other nations have enough military power to threaten our own nation and have such scientific potential as to enable them to unravel the secrets of life which have been harnessed for the good of man? Furthermore, the economic power of the nations around us is much more than ours. Why is the Islamic nation backward to such an extent that it does not even possess a nuclear weapon, inter-continental ballistic missiles, or the necessary technology and science?

Al-Qadhdhafi said such questions have aroused doubt in many of the young people of this nation and that the superficial Moslems regard this backwardness in civilization as the result of Islam and therefore they have renounced it.

Explaining that, he said there are reasons we would like to mention at this Islamic gathering and convey to other Moslems in every corner of the globe because they show the real causes of backwardness experienced by the Islamic nation. One of the reasons is that Islamic peoples and Islam itself was subjected to colonialism which dominated the Islamic regions with its crusading hatred of Moslems. He said Islam stands for the truth, but that was misrepresented by alien mentalities which caused the Moslems to lag behind and which described all scientific discoveries as taboo. Moslems imagined that socialism was taboo, revolution was taboo and progress was toboo. He stressed that Islam was the opposite of all those retrograde allegations. It is revolution which calls for freedom, progress and building.

Another reason for the backwardness of the Islamic nation, he explained, is the fact that the mission of Islam which was to bring prosperity, well-being, guidance for the good of men, blessings and revolution, was exploited by rulers who wished to control their peoples in order to enslave them. Those rulers began to tell their people that they were God's shadow on earth and that revolt against them would be taboo. They wanted their sons to inherit them so that their peoples might continue to be ruled by them. They exploited Islam and alleged that hereditary dynasty was the law of God. Then there were the business people who wanted to be worshipped so that they might preserve their wealth and the people might remain in need of them. If you were to revolt against them, they would say: God proscribes that, may you ask for forgiveness. He said what was in fact proscribed was capitalist wealth, squeezed from the poor by making them work 10 hours a day while paying them wages for 5 hours. They become rich and the workers poor.

Al-Qadhdhafi said that Moslems from Tangier to Indonesia have been subjected to successive hateful and destructive colonial waves resulting in Moslems remaining behind the times. He said that the political-religious crusade was hostile to Islam and Moslems were the target merely because they were Moslems and their vulnerability stemmed from the failure to understand the truth of Islam. However, the backwardness experienced by the Islamic nation is not because of its being Islamic but because it languished under colonialism because backwardness was imposed upon it.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi called on Moslems throughout the world to rebel against the backward position foisted on them. In his sermon in Tripoli he said that Moslems now have the duty to wage a holy war for liberation from all vestiges of colonialism, the cause of backwardness of the Islamic nation and the reason why it does not possess atomic know-how, scientific knowledge, technology and science.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi pointed out that the revolution in Iran is being waged to bring that country back to the correct Islamic line and the revolution must spread to liberate Moslems in that region from backwardness, diseases, tyranny, ignorance and enslavement. In his Id al-Adha sermon this morning Al-Qadhdhafi said that neither the shah nor the monarchy is a divine imposition and that no one can claim he is God's shadow on earth.

He said the Islamic revolution ought to spread the revolution of justice, socialism, science and well-being to all parts of the world because if it does not spread, then Islam will be held as the cause of backwardness and the class system. He stressed that Moslems in Libya have woken up and waged the Islamic revolution which has achieved socialism, shattered the shackles of exploitation and enslavement, achieved equality, once again raised to a high level the name of God, and swept away from Islam the impurities and accumulation of sediment so that it may appear in its true form.

LEBANESE MAGAZINE CITES AT-TURAYKI ON WAR, OIL PRICES

JN121635Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 12 Nov 78 JN

[Text] Libyan Foreign Secretary 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki asserted that the Arab nation wants peace based on Israel's general withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories. At-Turayki warned in a statement to be published in tomorrow's issue of the Lebanese magazine MONDAY MORNING that a new war could break out in the Middle East because of Israel's intransigence and refusal to honor UN resolutions concerning occupied Arab territories.

At-Turayki said that his country supports the establishment of relations with the United States on the basis of mutual respect. Regarding oil prices, the Libyan foreign secretary referred to the need to take measures to increase the price of oil in order to offset losses suffered by the oil-producing countries as a result of the drop in the value of the dollar. Commenting on the subject of replacing the dollar as an oil currency, At-Turayki said that the Libyan Jamahiriyah will carry out any decision made by OPEC on that subject.

MAURITANIA

PRESIDENT OULD SALECK DISCUSSES SAHARA WITH LEADERS

More on Paris Trip

LD091416Y Rabat MAP in English 1210 GMT 9 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Paris, 9 Nov (MAP)--Mauritanian President Moustapha Ould Saleck told a press conference after meeting Wednesday with French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing that "Algeria could be more flexible" in the Sahara conflict. Colonel Ould Saleck told newsmen here that "France could aid the parties to formulate an acceptable solution for everyone."

Mauritanian President Ould Saleck said he intends, "in the search for peace," to meet with Algerian President Houari Boumediene. In the meantime, said Ould Saleck, "there have been contacts made between Mauritania and all concerned, including Algeria." When asked if Mauritania backed the idea of a separate POLISARIO Front state in the Sahara, the colonel implied that it would only lead to "partial peace in the region."

Colonel Ould Saleck's meeting with French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing was their first since the military officer seized power of Mauritania in a July [word indistinct] coup.

Sees Ivory Coast President

PA100413Y Paris AFP in English 0410 GMT 10 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Nouakchott, 9 Nov (AFP)--Mauritanian head of state Moustapha Ould Mohamed Saleck announced here today that he had discussed the Western Sahara issue with Ivory Coast President Felix Houphouet-Boigny in Paris yesterday.

Colonel Saleck, who returned here today after attending the Baghdad Arab summit and later paying a 48-hour visit to Paris, expressed satisfaction with President Houphouet-Boigny's efforts to promote a negotiated settlement in the Western Sahara.

The Ivory Coast is one of one six African countries forming an Organization of African Unity (OAU) mediation committee due to meet in Khartoum from Nov 20 to 24 to discuss the dispute, opposing the Algerian-backed Western Sahara liberation movement POLISARIO Front with Morocco and Mauritania, which partitioned the former Spanish territory.

Colonel Saleck also underscored the "understanding" which the "French Government and people" had shown toward Mauritania's economic difficulties. He said his visit to Paris had taken place in a spirit of friendship and stressed the importance of France's role in the search for a Western Sahara settlement. He added that French-Mauritanian cooperation would be strengthened notably in the fields of mining, fishing, farming and education.

Reports Contacts With POLISARIO

JN0914411Y Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1330 GMT 9 Nov 78 JN

[Text] Paris, 9 November--Mauritanian President Lt Col Moustapha Ould Saleck asserted that Mauritania and the POLISARIO Front are currently holding contacts. He said that the contacts will continue as part of the efforts the Mauritanian Government is exerting to find a suitable solution to the problem. It is worth mentioning that this is the first official Mauritanian announcement on these contacts. This came in the interview Lt Col Moustapha Ould Saleck granted to the correspondent of the EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Paris.

Asked whether he considers the POLISARIO Front as a Mauritanian opposition front or as an independent entity, President Saleck said: We consider it as a front representing certain people in the Sahara. The front could play a role in solving the problem, he added.

Asked about his concept of the ideal solution for the Sahara problem, the Mauritanian president said: This kind of solution must include all the people of the area and should represent prosperity for all its people. He added: The peace campaign I have been carrying out since July is proceeding well.

In reply to a question about the role of the arbitration committee-a committee stemming from the Organization of African Unity--the Mauritanian president said: The committee should define, decisively and definitely, solutions for the Sahara problem.

Asked whether we would like peace to be achieved in Paris, the Mauritanian president said that Paris could contribute to finding peace and that the French people could have positive effects.

About Libyan efforts in that regard, he expressed his conviction that Libya will tend to assist all parties to reach a final solution of the problem.

On the nature of relations between the UAE and Mauritania, the president said: Those relations are satisfactory. Relations exist between two states tied religiously, linguistically and historically in addition to their cooperation in the economic field. Mauritania is very pleased with the aid it receives from the UAE.

The Mauritanian president concluded by saying: I was very much pleased to get acquainted with the UAE president during the Baghdad summit conference. I hope this meeting with the president will lead to strengthening relations between the two fraternal countries.

EGYPT DEMANDS AUTONOMY 9 MONTHS AFTER PEACE TREATY

TA1011132Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 12 Nov 78 TA

[Text] The new Egyptian demand that was broached in Washington is that the autonomy in Judaea and Samaria be established within 9 months of the ratification of the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty, and concurrently with the conclusion of the withdrawal to the Al 'Arish-Ra's Muhammad line. This was learned by our correspondent Zevi Lidar.

Our correspondent says that it was most probably because of this demand that Ministers Dayan and Weizman decided to meet with the prime minister in Canada. So far the Egyptians have demanded that Israel start to negotiate with them on the autonomy 1 month after ratification of the peace treaty and that the negotiations be wound up within 5 months. Now their linkage demand is that the autonomy institutions be finalized within 9 months.

The new Egyptian demand is viewed in Jerusalem as further intransigence, and it is estimated that even the Americans will be unable to accept it.

Our correspondent says that if the Egyptians remain adamant concerning this demand a crisis in the talks may be expected.

Begin Comments

TA1018S4Y Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1825 GMT 10 Nov 78 TA

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Menahem Begin said an hour ago in Toronto, Canada, that he could not define the situation of the peace talks as a crisis. At a press conference the prime minister held this evening at the end of the official part of his visit to Canada, he said that there were difficulties in the talks, but that there was no room for talking about a crisis. Dan Shilon reports from Toronto on the press conference and about the end of the prime minister's visit to Canada. [begin videotape]

[Shilon] When the prime minister opened his press conference about 2 hours ago, it was before he had met with Ministers Dayan and Weizman here in Toronto. The meeting with them is now in progress, and it is still impossible to know how it will end. However, in the last few hours, Mr Begin has been in contact by phone with both Washington and Jerusalem, and he held his meeting with the correspondents on the basis of the report he received.

He actually reaffirmed that the main problem which makes the completion of the negotiations difficult at the moment is the problem everyone calls linkage. At the beginning of the press conference, Mr Begin agreed to answer our questions in Hebrew.

[Question] Mr Begin, concerning what is called Linkage between the peace treaty with Egypt and the negotiations on the future of Judaea and Samaria: Why does Israel object to Egypt's demand to set a timetable for the negotiations or, to be more precise, for holding the elections in Judaea and Samaria? Perhaps you could clarify the issue of the linkage in all its aspects?

[Answer] As I said last night at a public speech, this entire expression of linkage is basically wrong. There is no legal linkage and no political linkage, but only one connection: that of continuation.

As I have already said, we must sign a peace treaty between Israel and Egypt in 3 months. Later, if other parties to the conflict join, we will hold negotiations with them. Afterward we will carry out everything that was written in the framework that has been agreed upon at Camp David, that is, to deal with the problem of the autonomy. Therefore, there is no connection--or as it is called, linkage--between the documents as they have been signed, apart from the simple and regular connection which we accept as bona fide, with the full recognition of the facts, that is, to continue with the negotiations and to continue the activity.

As for the timetable, how can one set a timetable within the framework of, say, weeks or months? We have not yet started conducting negotiations on the method of operation, on the authority of the administrative council, on the election procedures and on the voters--their age--we still do not know who the candidates will be, nothing is known. How can one set a time for it? We can talk about the near future, but not about time in any kind of framework of weeks or months.

[Question] How, then, do you explain the growing Egyptian intransigence?

[Answer] Well, this you have to ask Cairo. However, you will probably be in Israel soon, with me, and you could--like your friend Ya'Ari--go to Cairo, where you could ask this question.

Further Details

TA101913Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 10 Nov 78 TA

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin said that Israel did not change its positions at the Washington peace talks, but that Egypt did. At the same time, he emphasized, there was no crisis in the negotiations despite the difficulties. Mr Begin was speaking at a press conference in Toronto at the conclusion of the official part of his visit to Canada. He added that next week he will participate in a special cabinet session which will discuss the situation of the negotiations.

Tonight Ministers Dayan and Weizman came to Canada to see the prime minister and consult with him, and they may join him next week when he returns to participate in the cabinet session in Jerusalem.

Before leaving Washington, Minister Weizman met his Egyptian colleague Kamal Hasan 'Ali for a talk, and they discussed the oil issue. Special U.S. Envoy Alfred Atherton met separately with the Israeli delegation and with the Egyptian delegation.

Our Washington envoy reports that the new Egyptian position centers on the demand that the dates for the imposition of the autonomy, as well as the way in which it would be implemented, be included in a letter accompanying the agreement.

The prime minister said that Israel objects to setting definite dates because it is not even known who will participate in the deliberations on the future of the autonomy or how long the talks would last.

The spokesman for the Washington talks, George Sherman, said that the Egyptians have returned to Washington with new directives. These are not new issues, but ideas which the Egyptians wish to use to deal with old issues.

An Israeli source in Washington defined the Egyptian position as intransigence, and Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan said that the Egyptians have raised new demands on the linkage between the peace agreement and the future of Judaea, Samaria and Gaza.

Cabinet Rejects Demands

NC121232Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 12 Nov 78 NC

[Excerpt] Acting Prime Minister Yiga'el Yadin briefed the cabinet on the new Egyptian demands brought from Cairo to the Washington talks. These demands follow the Egyptian delegation's recent meetings with President as-Sadat.

Cabinet Secretary Arye Na'or says the Egyptian demands violate the Camp David agreements and are, therefore, unacceptable to Israel. The Government of Israel states that raising such demands puts difficulties on the already agreed upon road toward the establishment of peace in the Middle East talks.

The cabinet did not discuss proposals by Agriculture Minister Ari'el Sharon to set up a new urban settlement in Gaza.

Jerusalem Sources Comment

TA121351Y Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 12 Nov 78 pp 1, 2 TA

[By Dalya Shehori]

[Excerpt] Jerusalem sources pointed out last night that the hardening which has occurred in the Egyptian position--the demands for operative linkage between the peace treaty and the negotiations over the West Bank--comes in the wake of the Baghdad conference. In the estimation of these sources, U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance will try to reach an agreement with Prime Minister Menahem Begin on a "division of labor" according to which Begin will bring the cabinet the clauses of the peace treaty which were not authorized last week, while the U.S. President will work on As-Sadat to eliminate his demand for "operative linkage."

Last week the cabinet found it difficult to approve the addition of 12 words to the preamble to the peace treaty, which said that the treaty was a part of a comprehensive settlement that would bring peace to the Middle East. Several ministers regarded this sentence as too strong a linkage between the treaty and the negotiations over the West Bank and were not prepared to authorize this. On the other hand, political elements commented last night that it may be that had the cabinet informed the defense minister a week ago that his special trip to Israel was not necessary and that the Israeli delegation was to act on the 12 words as it thought best, the fissure would not have been created in the treaty, a fissure which permitted As-Sadat to push through his new demands.

It was pointed out yesterday in Jerusalem, however, that the Egyptian foreign minister, Butrus Ghali, had explained Egypt's demands at his meeting with Cyrus Vance on Thursday in a much more balanced fashion than the way the Egyptian position had been described in the second half of the week.

Jerusalem is aware of the fact that if either side--Egypt or Israel--digs in on its positions, the negotiations could develop into a crisis. However, it is believed that it is possible to resolve the present dispute "without a fuss" and that there is no other problem that appears likely to cause a "great flexing of muscles" or an additional crisis. "There will be peace," the sources said, "the question is how many minicrises will precede it."

Peres Expresses Concern

TA101753Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 10 Nov 78 TA

[Text] Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres expressed great concern about the agreement being concluded in Washington on the future of Judaea and Samaria, in light of the new demands made by Egypt. Speaking in Tel Aviv, Shim'on Peres said that now the Egyptians want to specify the details of the implementation of the autonomy. They also want an agreement in advance about the jurisdiction that the self-rule authority will have, and they also demand that the autonomy begin within 9 months, simultaneously with the withdrawal from Sinai.

Mr Peres also thinks that the linkage between the two peace agreements was determined at Camp David.

As for the results of the local elections, the Labor Party chairman said that the Alinement has gained substantially compared with the previous elections. He strongly attacked the cabinet's economic policy, defining it as the philosophy of personal gain. While the Alinement's view is that the leading forces are the plough and the smithy, it is the stock exchange and money manipulations which are the leading forces of the Likud.

MODA'I OPTIMISTIC ABOUT OIL TALKS WITH EGYPT

TA111620Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 11 Nov 78 TA

[Text] Energy Minister Yizhaq Moda'i is optimistic and predicts a positive shift in the negotiations with Egypt on the oil issue. This is reported by our correspondent on economic affairs Yosi Melman.

Moda'i, with Ministers Dayan and Weizman, has left for consultations with the prime minister in Canada. He will return to Israel with Mr Begin to participate in the special cabinet session on Tuesday [14 November] which will deal with the negotiations with Egypt.

FINANCE MINISTER TO ASK U.S. TO INCREASE GRANT

NC111233Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 11 Nov 78 NC

[Text] Finance Minister Simha Ehrlich, who is currently conducting economic talks in Washington, will ask the United States to increase its grant by reducing the loan. This is reported by our correspondent Yosi Melman.

Ehrlich has already started his talks at the State Department. Tuesday, he is scheduled to meet his counterpart, Michael Blumenthal. At this stage, the aim is to determine the total amount of U.S. aid and, later, to determine what proportion will be in the form of a grant and what proportion will be a loan. Reporters say that Israel is asking for $4 billion.

MILITARY PROVISIONS OF ISRAELI-EGYPTIAN TREATY

TA122059Y Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 12 Nov 78 TA

[Text] Our military correspondent has learned that in the framework of the military agreement which is now being formulated in Washington, Israeli war vessels would be permitted to pass through the Suez Canal.

The Egyptians will receive the Israeli Sinai airfields for civilian use, except for one airfield where very limited military usage would be permitted. The maps have already been completed, and the formulation of the final draft has only been delayed by the disagreement on the stages of the withdrawal to the interim line. Our military correspondent 'Amiram Nir has more details.

[Nir] The withdrawal to the interim line has raised problems: The Egyptians are demanding that this withdrawal be divided into stages, so that they could advance their forces and demonstrate achievements at each stage, even before the end of the 9 months. The Israeli Cabinet, on the other hand, sees in the Egyptian demand a further commitment, which does not appear in the Camp David accords.

What has already been determined is the interim line itself. The line, which will run from Al 'Arish to Ra's Muhammad, is not straight and has been bent a little to leave the IDF in control of four key positions: (Jabal Libni), (Jabal Hillal), (Jabal Kharim) and Santa Katerina. The IDF requested a year ago, in the draft agreement submitted to the Egyptians, that it be allowed to establish early warning stations at two of these positions.

After the return to the 1967 borders, the Egyptians will deploy in Sinai as follows: In the first zone, the thinning-out zone, the Egyptians would be permitted to maintain 230 tanks, approximately 100 artillery pieces and anti-aircraft guns. Anti-aircraft missiles will not be stationed east of the Suez Canal. This is almost double the power of the Egyptian armored force that is currently east of the canal.

In the second zone, the demilitarized zone, the Egyptians would be allowed to maintain four border patrol battalions armed only with personal arms.

In the third zone, the zone under UN supervision, only a civilian Egyptian police force would be allowed.

East of the international border, in the Negev, the fourth zone would be: a 1 to 3-km-wide Israeli thinning-out strip in which the IDF would be allowed to maintain only four infantry battalions.

In the entire area to be evacuated by the IDF all the secret installations would be blown up, whereas the airfields--after the equipment is removed--would be handed over lock, stock and barrel to the Egyptians for civilian use. Only at Refidim would Egyptian military cargo aircraft be allowed to take off and land, but only for administrative purposes.

The Egyptians would not be allowed to build any fortifications or military infrastructure in the area which the IDF will evacuate, beyond what they need for their forces in the field, not to mention building additional airfields.

The Suez Canal would be open for unlimited Israeli shipping, including the passage of Israeli naval vessels.

These are the main points of the military agreement which is now on the verge of completion.

VANCE-BEGIN MEET IN NEW YORK; LINKAGE NOT SETTLED

TA130743Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 13 Nov 78 TA

[From the Morning Newsreel]

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin is now on his way to Israel after a long talk with Cyrus Vance, which included Ministers Dayan, Weizman, Ehrlich and Moda'i, at Kennedy Airport in New York. Our correspondent Dan Shilon was present at the airport and he reports.

[Shilon] Less than an hour before the prime minister's plane landed at New York, Foreign Minister Dayan, who had arrived from Washington, was already waiting to report to him on the latest contacts with the U.S. administration and the Egyptian delegation. Dayan wanted to avoid arriving with Secretary of State Vance in the U.S. Air Force plane, which would have prevented him from being alone with Mr Begin before the beginning of the talks between the participants.

The talk between Dayan and Begin in the VIP lounge in Kennedy Airport lasted about 20 minutes. The foreign minister reported to the prime minister on the long talks he held at the State Department yesterday and on the mood there. It is known that Dayan expressed anger at yesterday's cabinet decision and recommended to Mr Begin that, at the next session, which will be held tomorrow, the prime minister should work for a moderation of the extremist positions.

And so, when Secretary of State Cyrus Vance landed in New York, with Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman, the prime minister knew almost exactly what Vance was going to tell him. In fact, he had been given a hint of this a few hours previously, when he was still in Toronto, in a telephone call President Carter made to him.

Carter reported generally on the compromise proposal Vance was bringing with him to New York, regarding the linkage, and then the U.S. President also made a similar phone call to the president of Egypt, Anwar as-Sadat.

Minister Ehrlich and Moda'i were also invited to the meeting at Kennedy Airport. During the talk with Vance the prime minister devoted a considerable portion of his remarks to the question of the large U.S. loan Israel is requesting in return for the evacuation of the airfields and settlements in Sinai. Although the prime minister emphasized to the secretary of state that this was not an Israeli condition for signing the peace treaty, he described the intolerable situation Israel may have to cope with if the loan is not given. Vance was not prepared, on that occasion, to give a specific U.S. commitment on the loan. Although he did say that if this was the main problem, a solution would be found.

On the question of the linkage between the peace treaty with Egypt and the negotiations over the future of Judaea and Samaria, the secretary of state brought a compromise proposal with him. Those who were present at the deliberations were able to say, afterward, that the prime minister fought over every letter in the U S. proposal, and that at the end of the talk he told Vance that he would have to consult with the cabinet on this issue.

The meeting lasted for about 2 and 1/2 hours, and at its conclusion the prime minister and the U.S. secretary of state met with journalists.

If we can judge by their facial expressions, the formula has not yet been found that will lead to an immediate completion of the negotiations. Mr Begin used fairly general formulations in describing the talk. [begin recording]

[Begin] I am grateful to the secretary of state and to his colleagues, Mr Atherton and Mr Saunders, who took the trouble to come from Washington, with my friends the foreign minister, the defense minister and our advisers, to the airport so that we could hold a very serious consultation on the problem of the negotiations between us and Egypt on the signing of a peace treaty, as well as on the problems connected with the framework, as agreed on at Camp David. [end recording]

[Shilon] The U.S. secretary of state added that he could not say when the talks would end, but all the sides were firm in their decision to bring the negotiations to a positive conclusion.

Later, the prime minister was asked if Israel would agree to include the linkage in the peace treaty with Egypt. Mr Begin replied: We have not yet decided on this, but everyone knows that we are interested in continuing with the negotiations over the future of Judaea and Samaria after the completion of the current peace treaty. There are still problems, the prime minister said, but I hope we will overcome them. At this point the short press conference ended.

Ministers Dayan and Weizman returned to Washington with the U.S. secretary of state; Mr Begin took off for Israel.

Dayan Refuses Comment

TA130723Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 13 Nov 78 TA

[From the Morning Newsreel]

[Text] Ministers Dayan and Weizman have returned to Washington and there our representative, Shalom Qital, met them.

[Qital] Moshe Dayan, 'Ezer Weizman, Yizhaq Moda'i accompanied by advisers and aides, have returned and their faces show that there was no breakthrough in New York. There was no breakthrough. Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan this time opted not to say much. Here is the attempt we made to get something out of him. [begin recording]

[Question] What can you tell us about the talks held in New York?

[Answer] All that I can say is what the prime minister told the journalists in New York. I have nothing to add.

[Question] What are your plans?

[Answer] We will remain here another 2 days. I assume that it will be at least 2 days [words indistinct] and then we will return to Israel. [end recording]

[Qital] In addition to the cabinet session expected tomorrow, there will be a cabinet session on Thursday attended by the whole team. Dayan, Weizman and Moda'i will return to Israel and the cabinet will try to formulate a position: whether to adopt the treaty based on what the delegation in Washington succeeds in achieving before its departure tomorrow, or whether to continue with the deliberations and try to achieve further improvements.

On the main problem, that of the linkage between the peace treaty and the future of Judaea and Samaria, the United States is now proposing an accompanying document stating that the talks on establishing the autonomy institutions will begin a month after the treaty goes into effect, with its approval by the two parliaments--in Israel and Egypt. This is an old proposal that is now being strengthened and again being formulated in the treaty. The document also determines that the process of electing the autonomy institutions must be exhausted, but there are no details of the timetable requested by Egypt. This is the linkage clause. The talks in Washington in the next 2 days will focus on this, on the oil issue and on U.S. aid to Israel. Then everything will depend on the cabinet's decision.

The feeling here in Washington is that all avenues have already been exhausted and that the existing formulation, maybe with a minor change, is all that it will be necessary to approve.

Today in New York there was a penetrating talk, but no decisions were made. This is the information reported to me a few minutes ago here in Washington, on the return of the ministers. The decision is now in the hands of the cabinet in Jerusalem and those of President as-Sadat in Cairo.

NO REAL DIFFERENCE BETWEEN EGYPTIAN, U.S. PROPOSALS

TA130805Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 13 Nov 78 TA

[From the Morning Newsreel]

[Text] Yesterday, as stated, the cabinet sharply rejected the new Egyptian proposals brought by the Egyptian deputy foreign minister, Dr Butrus Ghali, from Cairo to Washington. These proposals, so the cabinet says, represent a complete infringement of the Camp David agreements and a serious obstacle on the way to peace. Our correspondent Zevi Lidar says that the new Egyptian proposal has about 15 clauses, some of which refer to the autonomy in general and some to details of the future of the Gaza Strip.

[Lidar] Egypt, it appears from the demand formulated in Cairo, wants to unite the Gaza Strip with the other areas of the intended autonomy. One of the Egyptian demands refers to a clause that will make it plain that Egypt has special responsibility for the Gaza Strip. Also included are demands for the establishment of an Egyptian police force and an Egyptian liaison office in the Gaza Strip. According to the Egyptian demand, the strip area must be marked on maps with a special sign to distinguish it from the other autonomy areas.

Beginning with the first month of the autonomy negotiations the Egyptians are demanding a timetable specifying when the debate will end and the autonomy institutions, with their authorities and responsibilities, will be established. This timetable also includes demands for a withdrawal of IDF forces from the autonomy areas and their replacement and also the release of political prisoners. The whole process has to be parallel with the interim withdrawal in Sinai to the Al 'Arish-Ra's Muhammad line, and it must finish when this withdrawal is completed: within 9 months from the date of approval of the peace treaty and before diplomatic relations are established between Israel and Egypt.

On Saturday, after the Americans had studied the Egyptian proposals, they made their own proposals to the Israeli delegation on these issues and, according to cabinet ministers, there is practically no substantive difference between the Egyptian and U.S. proposals. Jerusalem regards these proposals as a clear deviation from the Camp David agreements, and the cabinet even gave this a sharp expression in its decision yesterday. For this reason, it was possible yesterday to hear hard tones of anger and discontent with the U.S. position.

The debate on another issue was not yet ended--that of the revision of the peace treaty. A few weeks ago the cabinet rejected a proposal that, 8 years after the ratification of the treaty, there would be a reexamination of the security arrangements included in it. Now a new U.S. proposal is being put forward for debate, according to which it will be possible, with the agreement of both sides, to revise the security arrangements as soon as the treaty is ratified. This issue, like many other problems which have not yet been discussed, will be discussed at the special cabinet session this Thursday, after the prime minister's return from Canada.

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER YADIN DISCUSSES NEGOTIATIONS

TA121728Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1410 GMT 12 Nov 78 TA

[Interview with acting prime minister, Prof Yiga'el Yadin, on the "Direct Line" program moderated by Yizhaq Golan--live]

[Excerpts] [Golan] Are we now in minicrises, as you suggested several days ago, which will not prevent the peact treaty with Egypt, or have we reached a dead end in the Washington talks, putting us in the midst of a crisis?

[Yadin] Indeed, several days ago I said that there are minicrises, but yesterday--now that winter has arrived--I used a different term. I said that the state of the negotiations today is cloudy with chances for thunderstorms. I think that this is more accurate, and I do not think that we have reached a dead end. The difference between a crisis and minicrises is a subjective matter.

We have reached a situation today in which, after deliberations on this issue, the cabinet unanimously decided to issue a statement which says--and I think it clearly explains the state of affairs--that the new demands raised by the Egyptians concerning the implementation of the autonomy are: A. Transgressing the Camp David agreement; B. The mere fact that they have been raised now presents some rather large difficulties in attaining peace, because they are unacceptable to us. They raised these demands, and we have a clearly-defined stance on this matter. We shall see.

At the same time, we must remember that the negotiations have not ended. In the Camp David agreements, it was agreed that 3 months would be needed to conclude the agreement, and we are still waiting for the 3 months to end. It is natural that during the negotiations all kinds of situations, which may or may not be defined as crises, arise.

I hope that ultimately, after all the demands of each party are exhausted, I hope--and I am almost certain--that we will reach an agreement because, ultimately, I think the Egyptian people, and certainly the people in Israel, want peace so sincerely. So many things have already been done that it is hard to imagine that we will not ultimately reach an agreement.

[Golan] How would you explain the position of President Carter, who was such an active participant in the Camp David agreements, but who is now ready to accept the Egyptian demand and pressure us to include in that famous preamble those details which they demand?

[Yadin] Your question, if you will permit me to say so, is not presented accurately. You have already mentioned the term preamble, yet the problems which I just mentioned--and I do not intend to decrease their significance--have nothing to do with the preamble whatsoever. This is a problem which concerns another clause: the Egyptians would like to have a certain letter, in which we would announce [the dates and methods of implementing the autonomy]. However, it makes no difference, ultimately, whether it is included in a letter or in the preamble, and I would not say that President Carter's position is clear-cut, specifically on the issue of the new demands. It is true that in the agreement, until now--there is linkage and mention of the two agreements in the preamble--on this point the U.S. position is that the two parties should accept it. But this does not constitute a reference to the issues I am now mentioning, though I am not saying that the U.S. position is either for or against acceptance of the Egyptian demands.

[Golan] But there is a shift in President Carter's position: He is pressuring us and is blaming us almost exclusively for the deadlock!

[Yadin] You said deadlock. I noted that yesterday, the U.S. announcement--the one by the President--said that the two parties are piling up difficulties. However, when the United States thinks that only we are adding difficulties, it does not hesitate to say so. When it says both Israel and Egypt, this means that it does not think that only Israel is to blame.

In any case, today's cabinet announcement was intended specifically to make this clear, both for the local public's information, and so that the world will know that the new situation was not created by Israel.

[Golan] Sir, do you share the view of those who say that the decisions to flesh out settlements beyond the green line, to transfer the prime minister's office and the foreign minister's office to East Jerusalem and the publicizing of the agriculture minister's proposal to establish a large urban center in the Gaza Strip have been poorly timed?

[Yadin] Once again, you have mentioned many things that I would not include in one category. For instance, you mentioned the so-called decision to move the prime minister's office or that of the foreign minister to East Jerusalem--the cabinet made no decision on this issue, though various opinions were expressed on this, but there was no cabinet decision.

As for the fleshing-out, at the time this was explained as a reaction to Saunders' visit to Israel. This, of course, raised certain questions which we, ultimately, overcame. It was necessary to say, immediately after Saunders' visit, and especially after the United States replied to the Jordanians, that there was no agreement on our part at Camp David that fleshing-out would not be carried out. There was an agreement by the prime minister to freeze new settlements for the duration of the negotiations.

As for the third thing, I heard about it--and so, I think, did other ministers--only through the media. I do not know whether this is a real proposal made by the agriculture minister. According to the report I saw in one of the papers, some sort of proposal is being developed in one of the ministries. Well, every ministry can develop any kind of proposal, but as long as it has not been brought to the cabinet, obviously I cannot comment on it. There certainly has not been any cabinet decision on it.

[Golan] But what about the timing of the publication?

[Yadin] I do not know who was responsible for the publication on this subject.

[Golan] What grounds do you have for thinking that the participation of the cabinet ministers from the Democratic Movement is a guarantee that a peace treaty with Egypt will indeed be signed? You suggested this recently.

[Yadin] Yes. Let us put it this way: I believe in the most definite way that the prime minister is striving in a methodical and determined manner to reach a peace agreement. Right from the start we have supported the prime minister's initiative, both on the plan for Sinai and on the autonomy as the two components of peace. This proposal--and ultimately the Camp David agreement--has not been accepted with enthusiasm by all the members of the cabinet, and it is no secret that the prime minister's party itself expressed the strongest objections. We are still consistent in supporting the prime minister's line and therefore, as long as no other problems such as these crop up--and we have to insist on the implementation of the agreements as we signed them--we will be the most enthusiastic supporters of the prime minister's position.

[Golan] Is it merely support for the prime minister's position, or were there discussions in the cabinet where your positions determined the vote?

[Yadin] Look, some time ago--and I do not remember the date exactly--there was a report in the media that on a certain vote on the prime minister's proposal, 10 or 11 ministers supported him. If our three ministers voted in favor of it, then I cannot say that this is what determined the final vote, but it turned this fifty-fifty decision, let us say, into one passed by the majority. However, without going into this mechanism, the problem is more the spirit of things: We believe in Begin's policy, and we will support him as long as the other party does not come up with deviations that put the entire agreement in question or that present difficulties.

[Golan] Professor Yadin, last Wednesday the interior minister said in this very studio that he predicts changes in the cabinet's composition soon. Would the Democratic Party agree to decrease the number of its cabinet ministers?

[Yadin] He is the prophet of Israel, as they say. No doubt certain changes will take place. For instance: Minister 'Amit resigned as transport and communications minister. The prime minister will have to propose a replacement for him. Minister Horowitz resigned as minister of industry, commerce and tourism and here, too, a new minister must be appointed.

The split, or the withdrawal, of Shay from the DMC does not mean--nor is it logical to think so--that we insist on the coalition agreement that the Health Ministry be merged with the Ministry of Labor and Social Betterment. All this will no doubt demand a change, but if you mean--and I did not hear what Minister Burg said last week--that there would be such changes as would necessitate changing the status of the DMC ministers, I do not know what the plans that...

[Golan] But does the demand...

[Yadin] I say, I do not know, there may be such a demand. However, our position is very clearly defined: The composition of the coalition is not based on figures--and such things have already happened in the past, though I am not saying that they should be the example.

In the previous cabinet, for example, there were four members from the Independent Liberals, and they had 2 ministers. The composition of a coalition is a political rather than a mathematical affair, and we will strongly insist that this not change.

[Golan] Sir, on one occasion you said that Israel's concessions were big but that As-Sadat, too, was forced to make painful concessions. What, in fact, did he give up?

[Yadin] Look, we are now in the midst of the negotiations, and we are insisting on our demand. I would not like to present As-Sadat's demands, he does that pretty well himself.

[Golan] The demands, you mean?

[Yadin] Yes, but also the concessions. But, let us mention only one point--I would not like to delve into too many details: Before the negotiations, when he was here, and at Camp David, As-Sadat said that he would not make peace with us as long as Israeli soldiers remain in Sinai, and there will certainly not be diplomatic relations before peace is reached and all of Sinai is evacuated. Well, on these issues--at least as far as the Egyptians are concerned, or this is how we should regard things--I would not say that these are concessions, but there is a change in the stance, which came as a result of our demands.

There are, of course, many other issues as well, but at the same time--as I have just said--I would not like to catalog the Egyptian concessions. They can do this on their own quite well. We should know that the concessions are not unilateral Israeli concessions. The greatest Israeli concession that has been made--and on which the Knesset held a 17-hour debate, and which also constituted a far-reaching deviation from our peace plan--was the decision to evacuate the Sinai settlements.

[Telephone caller Itamar Rosenthal] It seems to me that the new Egyptian demands have now proved to all that ultimately the long-term Egyptian intention is to achieve peace for them and annihilate us. This, however, must be done in stages, in the piecemeal method. That is why I propose that the cabinet say: only peace, nothing more. This should be expressed thus: A. In reaction to the new Egyptian demands, the cabinet inform them that the cabinet agrees to withdraw only as far as the Al 'Arish-Ra's Muhammad line. B. After they withdraw their new proposals, inform them that only the previous Camp David agreement is effective and nothing else; that the autonomy business is only between us and the Jordanians or the Palestinians; that there is absolutely no connection between it and the agreement with Egypt; and that if the Egyptians do not want this--then farewell to them.

[Golan] Mr Rosenthal, I understand that you wanted to ask the acting prime minister a question, or do you wish to propose something to the cabinet?

[Yadin] No, my understanding is that his question is whether or not we accept his proposals, is that not so?

[Rosenthal] Precisely.

[Yadin] I am already acquainted with this technique of presenting an opinion and putting a question mark at the end, and this is legitimate.

Well, Mr Rosenthal, I would first of all like to say that I do not share the view that Egypt's intention is to exterminate us.

Our view is--though it can change from time to time, of course--that basically the Egyptians want peace. It is true that their demands, as they have been presented--that the cabinet today announced as being unacceptable to us--may leave room for interpretations different from those we had, but I would not go as far as you do.

However, about your concrete proposals--there is no need for this. We have announced that we adhere to the Camp David decisions. We are a sovereign country, and we are entitled to decide as we do. The fact that the Egyptians demanded something does not mean that we have to change from what had been agreed upon at Camp David. We simply say no to those demands that we do not accept, and we insist on other issues. If they insist on the demands that are unacceptable to us--and that may indeed entail a danger to our existence as you mentioned--we will simply say: no. If we say no and they say yes, naturally what they want would not be carried out. There is no need for us to say: If you say this, then we say that. This is a tactical matter, and our situation is strong as it is--founded on the Camp David accords--and we have no need to resort to such tactics, even though I fully understand your intention.

[Golan] Professor Yadin, you mentioned Saunders' visit earlier. His words on Jerusalem and the postponement of the visit of the U.S. attorney general to Israel, so as not to meet with the justice minister in his office in East Jerusalem: Do these things not indicate a consistency on the part of Washington not to recognize unified Jerusalem as the capital of Israel?

[Yadin] I do not know if we specifically need the things you mentioned to determine that the United States--and it is not the only country--is insistent about not recognizing Jerusalem as the capital of Israel. I would like to recall what we all know, that the embassies of the United States, England, the FRG and others are located in Tel Aviv, not in Jerusalem. This, of course, is not due to the fact that there is a shortage of apartments here, but in line with the consistent nonrecognition of Jerusalem. On the other hand, we do not even have to be apologetic: The cabinet sits in Jerusalem, the Knesset is in Jerusalem, and I would say that even though the embassies are not there, in fact all the matters between us and the countries with which we have diplomatic relations--including the United States--take place in Jerusalem. It is true that at times we witness phenomena which, I would say, stand out and make us angry.

You mentioned only the attorney general, but I remind you that when U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale made an official visit here, the problem immediately arose about whether he could visit East Jerusalem. Then, too, when the problem arose, we determined our own positions. The U.S. position on this issue is consistent, is nothing new and does not stem from a problem in the Camp David accords. Our criticism of the U.S. announcement, as it was expressed by envoy Saunders was: We said that, besides the fact that we do not agree with this position, we think that the timing of this emphasis at such a delicate stage of the negotiations was sad.

[Golan] Sir, you are probably aware of the shattered relationship, to use an understatement, between the cabinet and the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee. Why is a limited framework of some committee members not made part of the cabinet's doubts and decisions on the issue of peace with Egypt and thus prevent leaks.

[Yadin] You are right. To my deepest regret, the relationship between the cabinet and the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee is poor. This is not new, this has existed for at least 1 year, though it may have been so even prior to that, but I was not a member of the cabinet then. I think that it is incorrect for Knesset members to present this problem as though the cabinet is disrespectful of the Knesset. There is no disrespect. Most of the cabinet members--except for one--are Knesset members themselves; and we are all trusted under the parliamentary-democratic rule here.

But there is a very specific problem: The Foreign Affairs and Security Committee was formed to deal with the very issues that the Knesset itself agreed the cabinet would not report to the Knesset plenum, because of the secrecy involved.

Now, if, as a result of the briefing of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee, things are immediately being leaked, then what is the use of all this? The entire Knesset could just as well be briefed. But, of course, it cannot because there are issues which are confidential--about which everyone agrees that a measure of secrecy should be maintained.

We have met many times--and we still do--with the limited forum and the leadership of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee and with the entire committee, and it is very difficult to find a solution [to the problem of leaks]. On the one hand, they admit that matters which are secret at the time the cabinet briefs them, especially highly delicate matters, should not be leaked. All the members swore secrecy and took this upon themselves.

However, it is a fact that there are leaks. The session that angered me about a week ago was when I briefed the committee for 3 and 1/2 hours in my capacity as acting prime minister and acting defense minister on really basic issues. At the same time that the briefing was going on, I received a report that the media--and I am not complaining about the media, but this is, as they say, adding insult to injury--announced that the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee session is underway, and that up to this moment Yiga'el Yadin has reported on this and that. This is something which cannot go on. I know that along with their protest over what I had announced, they announced that they would invite legal advisers and that there woul be internal consultations to really try to prevent this from happening, because the situation is really unbearable. On the one hand, the cabinet does have an obligation to report to the Knesset and its Foreign Affairs and Security Committee, but there must be guaranteed secrecy. I hope the means will be found.

[Telephone caller Matoq Frija] I would like to know from the honorable minister what are the real guarantees that the peace treaty would indeed be carried out as it should, by adhering to the text. History has many times witnessed occasions where treaties were shattered when various personalities assumed power or the regime changed--bearing in mind that we will have returned territories and cannot retrieve what has been given. One can cite many examples of this, and the agreement that preceded the Sinai campaign proves this. [Words indistinct] even today we are witnessing a situation in which the Egyptians are making demands that exceed the Camp David accords.

[Golan] Yes, the question is clear.

[Yadin] Well, Matoq Frija, I first of all hope that something good will ultimately come out of the painful situation, because if we ultimately succeed in bringing peace, this would be the most important thing.

There is never an assurance; there is no guarantee that a treaty would be carried out, but we are hoping that if there is peace, life itself would show both the Egyptians and us that peace is better than war. This is the reason that we are insisting on some basic issues, such as that our security be assured, and that the IDF would continue doing its job in the future as well, constituting a guarantee both for peace and for security.

[Golan] Thank you very much.

CALIFANO ARRIVES IN ISRAEL, MET BY MINISTER HAMMER

TA122111Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 12 Nov 78 TA

[Text] U.S. Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Joseph Califano arrived in Israel an hour ago. He will sign an education agreement with Israel on behalf of his country.

Education and Culture Minister Zevulun Hammer welcomed the visitor at Ben-Gurion Airport and said that he was happy to meet again with the U.S. secretary, who will tour Israel and receive firsthand impressions of the standard of education in Israel, a subject on which the two had talked during Minister Hammer's visit to the United States.

SHARON PLAN FOR GAZA SETTLEMENT TO REPLACE YAMIT

TA121346Y Tel Aviv HA'AREZ in Hebrew 12 Nov 78 p 1 TA

[By Yehuda Litani]

[Text] In Ari'el Sharon's ministry a program has been crystallizing over the last few weeks for the establishment of a large urban center in the Gaza Strip which would,in the view of those proposing the program, be a suitable substitute for Yamit. The reference is to an area of 14.5 thousand dunams (all of it government-owned land) situated between Khan Yunis and Rafah, in the dunes area of the Gaza Strip. The northern border of the area mentioned is close to the Khan Yunis refugee camp and the southern border is the Rafah refugee camp.

Under previous planning, three new agricultural settlements were to have been established in this area. But Minister Sharon and the staff of his ministry decided to propose changing the purpose of this area. The program for the establishment of the urban center is intended, among other things, to strengthen the settlement hinterland of Israeli settlements in the strip--there are now two settlements in the Gaza Strip and a third is in the final stages of establishment. There is great discontent among the inhabitants of the settlements in the strip and a feeling that they have been abandoned, because, with the withdrawal from the Rafah approaches, they will be left without a settlement hinterland, and also because of the fact that the Gaza Strip is not mentioned in the cabinet's latest plan to flesh out settlements.

The proposal is to establish thousands of housing units in the new urban center in the Gaza Strip, as well as to provide various sources of employment, including an industrial center. It is pointed out that, in contrast to this, the Ministry of Construction and Housing has been formulating a proposal over the last few weeks for establishing the urban center intended to be a substitute for Yamit in the Nizzana area.

Labor Reservations

NC121239Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 12 Nov 78 NC

[Text] The Labor Party says that the proposal by the minister of agriculture, Ari'el Sharon, to set up an urban center in the Gaza Strip is yet another boastful statement which might cause harm to Israel. The Labor Party's reaction team says that it is expressing reservations about the statement and its timing without going into details.

The shelli faction in the Knesset has decided to submit an urgent motion that Sharon's proposal be placed on the agenda for discussion because, in Shelli's opinion, this proposal is harmful to peace prospects.

OPPOSITION LEADER SANJABI RETURNS FROM PARIS

TA101017Y Paris AFP in English 0953 GMT 10 Nov 78 TA

[Text] Tehran, Nov 10 (AFP)--Political opposition leader Karim Sanjabi returned to Iran early today in the wake of the military take-over and called for a continuation of strikes except in essential services.

Dr Sanjabi was in Paris conferring with the exiled religious leader Ruhollah Khomeyni who has been demanding an end to the shah's regime.

The triumvirate of ayatollahs (Shi'ite Moslem leaders) in the Iranian holy city of Qom last night took a softer stand than Ayatollah Khomeyni.

They merely rejected the military government that took power on Nov 6 after mobs ransacked and burned banks, liquor stores and other symbols of Western ways in Tehran.

Ayatollah Shari'at-Madari and the two other ayatollahs in Qom issued a proclamation urging the nation to speed up "the struggle against tyranny and injustice."

Dr Sanjabi told newsmen at the airport that his National Front will continue to act legally.

The new prime minister, General Gholam Reza Azhari, offered yesterday to talk with the National Front leader.

Buses were back in the streets today for the first time since the mobs rampaged last Sunday. Army tanks continued to guard sensitive districts.

After leaflets were distributed yesterday calling for a general strike on Sunday to protest against the military government, authorities postponed the reopening of schools from Sunday until Nov 19. The reopening of universities was postponed until further notice.

The expelled Pakistani correspondent of United Press International (UPI), Ajid Rizvi, left today for London. The Iranian news agency PARS affirmed that he sent out "false and baseless reports in recent weeks."

Held for Questioning

TA111501Y Paris AFP in English 1456 GMT 11 Nov 78 TA

[Text] Tehran, Nov 11 (AFP)--Army officers today prevented National Front political opposition President Karim Sanjabi from giving his first press conference since returning to Iran yesterday.

The officers entered his home as he prepared to speak to some 50 foreign journalists, and asked him to accompany them to martial law administration offices.

National Front spokesman Darus Foruhar was also taken by the officers.

Some of the journalists decided to wait for Mr Sandjabi's return but Mr Bakhtiar, another leader of the National Front, the main non-religious opposition movement in Iran, said he was convinced his colleagues had been arrested.

Several soldiers were stationed in the street leading to Mr Sanjabi's villa in the area of Niavaran, a hilltop in northern Tehran.

Sanjabi, Foruhar Arrested

LD111644Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 11 Nov 78 LD

[Text] The military governorate of Tehran and suburbs announced that Karim Sanjabi and Daryush Foruhar have been arrested, charged with antinational and anticonstitutional activities, according to article 5 of the martial law.

Charged with Illegal Activities

LD111744Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 11 Nov 78 LD

[Text] The military governorate of Tehran and its suburbs today issued its 20th communique, which is as follows:

Karim Sanjabi and Daryush Foruhar have been arrested in accordance with article 5 of the martial law; they are charged with activities against the national security and the constitutional government.

The military governor of Tehran and its suburbs, Gen Gholam-'Ali Oveysi.

PROSECUTOR REQUESTS LIFTING OF SALAR JAF'S IMMUNITY

LD111748Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 11 Nov 78 LD

[Text] The Tehran public prosecutor has asked the minister of justice for action to be taken to lift the parliamentary immunity of Salar Jaf through the Majlis.

Public prosecutor Hoseyn Hashemi made the request on the basis of charges made against Mr Salar Jaf regarding his involvement in five cases of murder. With the lifting of Salar Jaf's immunity, actions are to be taken for the prosecution and his arrest and announcement of the charges against him.

The request by the public prosecutor is based on charges made by the Kermanshah public prosecutor which were forwarded to the Tehran public prosecutor.

INVESTIGATION COMMISSION SUSPENDS JAHROM MAYOR, OTHERS

LD121344Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 12 Nov 78 LD

[Text] The investigation commission dealing with disreputable acts by civil servants met today in the office of the FARS governor general and made the following decisions:

Mahmud Batani, mayor of Jahrom,--1 year suspension from holding government positions while his case is being reviewed by the Supreme Court, Enayatollah Qaherian, chairman of Jahrom City Council--3 years suspension from government jobs while his case is being reviewed by the Supreme Court. Moreover, the cases of Mahmud Etghami, a former governor of Jahrom, Gholam-Reza Rastegar and Mohammad Hasan Razeqi, both former mayors of Jahrom, Gholam Hoseyn Javid, former head of Jahrom municipality, Abdollah Shahrzad, a retired employee of the governorate of Jahrom, and Mehdi Shayegan, managing director of the Jahrom Red Lion and Sun Society, have been forwarded to the Supreme Court.

Former Tehran Mayor Arrested

LD121541Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1530 GMT 12 Nov 78 LD

[Text] The military governorate of Tehran and suburbs has announced that the former mayor of Tehran, Gholamreza Nikpay, has been arrested under Article 5 of the Martial Law Act.

SHI'ITE LEADER SHARI'AT-MADARI COMMENTS ON CRISIS

AU1115457 Rome ANSA in English 1515 GMT 11 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Rome, November 11 (ANSA)--Ayatollah Shari'at-Madari, Iran's second most influential opposition religious leader to the exiled ayatollah, Ruhollah Khomeyni, told a group of Italian newsmen that "what is going on in Iran is not a social struggle but a religious struggle."

Speaking for the Shi'ite Moslems, the ayatollah reported that "We began the struggle and are conducting it because the Koran obligates us to fight against injustice."

Madari's statements were gathered by Italian newsmen who travelled to the Iranian holy city of Qom, 150 kilometers south of the capital, and were widely reported in the nation's press this morning.

After recalling that the struggle against the Iranian regime run by Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi began 17 years ago, the ayatollah outlined the Shi'ite Moslem's objectives for today, aims headed by "social justice and an equal distribution of riches."

"We do not intend to create a society founded on religious rites", he said. "When we speak of a Moslem society and a Moslem government we are thinking of efforts for renewal to be undertaken by all the people who will govern themselves according to their own history and their own culture."

"Unlike the interpretations given by some", Madari affirmed, "our battle is neither reactionary nor rearguard".

Though the religious leader failed to respond to the questions of newsmen seeking clarification on the intransigence of the Moslems as regards customs, he denied that recent acts of violence carried out against "corrupting" cinema theaters could be linked to religious leaders.

Queried about foreign relations and Iran's ties with the United States, the ayatollah said, "if illegal interests are not eliminated, if relations based on illegality and corruption which have been the hallmark of this government are not put behind us, dangers could arise in our relations with other nations and for foreign economic interests in Iran".

EXILED LEADER KHOMEYNI CALLS FOR SHAH'S TRIAL

TA131043Y Paris AFP in English 1032 GMT 13 Nov 78 TA

[Text] Paris, Nov 13 (AFP)--An Iranian Islamic republic would try the shah "for his crimes" if he fell from power, exiled religious opposition leader Ayatollah Khomeyni has pledged.

In an interview with the French left-wing daily LIBERATION published today, the ayatollah also gave notice that "foreign exploiters" would be ejected from a post-shah Iran.

"Only those involved in projects useful to Iran would be allowed to stay," the ayatollah said.

"All contracts and agreements made with foreigners to the detriment of the country would be cancelled," the Shi'ite Moslem leader declared.

Interviewed at his home near Paris, the ayatollah said the Soviet Union supported the shah and opposed the creation of an Iranian Islamic republic.

"They want to interfere in our affairs but we won't allow the Russians or any other foreign state to do so," he pledged.

Rights and freedoms of minorities would be respected in a republican Iran "so long as they did not engaged in activities contrary to the public interest," Ayatollah Khomeyni added.

His own role after a successful Islamic revolution would be "the same as today, to lay down guidelines for the general behaviour of the people," the ayatollah said. Ayatollah Khomeyni accused the shah of sending jewels and money out of Iran and storing them in foreign banks.

The shah's reign must end because he had "committed crimes contrary to Islam," the ayatollah continued.

"He must be questioned about his crimes and made to stand trial," he added.

Criticizes U.S. Role

LD121732Y Paris Domestic Service in French 1400 GMT 12 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpt[The religious leader Khomeyni, who is in exile in the Paris suburbs, has reproached the United States for protecting the shah. This protection complicates the current crisis in Iran, the ayatollah stated, and incites the Iranian nation to intensify its struggle.

INVESTIGATION HEAD AKHAVI WITHDRAWS FROM PAHLAVI PROBE

LD121131Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 12 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Following the 8 November statement by the Ministry of Imperial Court concerning an investigation into the property and wealth of the royal family, the ministry announced today that Mr Jamalledin in Akhavi asked the shah to be excused from heading the investigation board, owing to ill health and old age which leaves him confined to bed. The shah has accepted the request and has asked Justice Minister Najafi to appoint a board comprised of ranking judges, and thus prevent any disruption in the implementation of this important task.

PAHLAVI FOUNDATION RECEIVES NEW DEPUTY DIRECTOR

LD121124Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 12 Nov 78 LD

[Text] The shah this morning received Royal Court Minister Ali Qoli Ardalan, who introduced to him Mir-Sayyed Ahmad Emani as the new deputy director of the Pahlavi Foundation.

INTERIOR MINISTER PRESENTS NEW GOVERNORS GENERAL

LD121152Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 12 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Interior Minister General Qarabaghi was received in audience this morning by the shah, and introduced to him eight new governors general as follows:

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ALGERIA

Algeria Appeals to Uganda To Withdraw From Tanzania I 1
Boumediene Cables Support to Angolan President I 1

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Urges Spread of Islamic Revolution I 1
Lebanese Magazine Cites At-Turayki on War, Oil Prices I 3

MAURITANIA

President Ould Saleck Discusses Sahara With Leaders I 3
More on Paris Trip I 3
Sees Ivory Coast President I 3
Reports Contacts With POLISARIO I 4

ISRAEL

Egypt Demands Autonomy 9 Months After Peace Treaty N 1
Begin Comments N 1
Further Details N 2
Cabinet Rejects Demands N 3
Jerusalem Sources Comment ['AL HAMISHMAR 12 Nov] N 3
Peres Expresses Concern N 4
Moda'i Optimistic About Oil Talks With Egypt N 4
Finance Minister To Ask U.S. To Increase Grant N 4
Military Provisions of Israeli-Egyptian Treaty N 4
Vance-Begin Meet in New York; Linkage Not Settled N 6
Dayan Refuses Comment N 7
No Real Difference Between Egyptian, U.S. Proposals N 8
Deputy Prime Minister Yadin Discusses Negotiations N 9
Califano Arrives in Israel, Met by Minister Hammer N 15
Sharon Plan for Gaza Settlement to Replace Yamit [HA'AREZ 12 Nov] N 15
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IRAN

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Held for Questioning R 1
Sanjabi, Foruhar Arrested R 2
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Prosecutor Requests Lifting of Salar Jaf's Immunity R 2
Investigation Commission Suspends Jahrom Mayor, Others R 2
Former Tehran Mayor Arrested R 2
Shi'ite Leader Shari'at-Madari Comments on Crisis R 3
Exiled Leader Khomeyni Calls for Shah's Trial R 3
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Investigation Head Akhavi Withdraws from Pahlavi Probe R 4
Pahlavi Foundation Receives New Deputy Director R 4
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Tehran Reports Scattered Demonstrations 11 Nov R 5

Gen Sadeq Amir-'Azizi, governor general of Khorasan and deputy custodian of the holy shrine of Imam Reza; Gen Karim Varahram, governor general of Western Azerbayjan; Gen 'Azizollah Palizban, governor general of Kermanshahan; 'Abdol-'Ali Dehestani, governor general of Central Province; Mohammad Tabataba'i, governor general of Gilan; Hamid Zahedi, governor general of the New Tehran Province; Maj Gen Maqsud Hampa'i, governor general of Koh-Kiluyeh and Boyer Ahmad and Commodore Nasrollah Movaqqari, governor general of Bushehr.

TEHRAN REPORTS SCATTERED DEMONSTRATIONS 11 NOV

LD111450Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1000 GMT 11 Nov 78 LD

[Text] I wish to inform you that in Mashhad, Kermanshah and Shiraz this morning the people held marches. These marches, which were held in a quiet manner and without clashes, took place before midday and following the holding of congregational prayers to mark 'Id al-Adha.

In Ahvaz, too, scattered demonstrations took place today. According to a PARS correspondent's dispatch, violence by the demonstrators resulted in clashes between the demonstrators and the law enforcement officials as a result of which several persons were wounded and were then moved into Jondi Shahpur No 1 and Pars hospital.

The latest reports indicate that regrettably as a result of these clashes two of the wounded have died and the condition of another wounded person has been reported as being serious.

In Esfahan, too, groups of demonstrators resorted to violence in the Abdorrazzaq and Chahar Bagh avenues and law enforcement officers were forced to disperse the demonstrators.

Prayer Restrictions Lifted

LD111445Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 11 Nov 78 LD

[Text] The text of Communique No 18 of the Military Governorate of Tehran and District is as follows:

As has already been announced, in order to honor and secure religious observances and the well-being of the pious people of Tehran and district, the carrying out of congregational prayers is derestricted and those holding prayers, particularly the eminent prayer leaders, are requested to make arrangements so that implementation of this religious precept may not cause difficulties for the honorable citizens. It is confidently hoped that we will achieve success in establishing order, safeguarding security and public tranquillity and creating a healthy atmosphere for the daily life of all with the cooperation and solidarity of the honorable, patriotic and pious people of Tehran with the help of Almighty God. The military governorate of Tehran and district, General Gholam'ali Oveysi.

Popular Support for Military

LD111446Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 11 Nov 78 LD

[Text] By garlanding and distributing sweetmeats and sugarplums among the officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers, various groups of people of Tehran expressed their appreciation for the efforts of the members of the Imperial Armed Forces in maintaining order and security.

Tehran Schools Closed

LD111447Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 11 Nov 78 LD

[Text] The military governorate of Tehran and District has announced that the closing of schools, high schools and universities also includes the teaching and administrative staff. Therefore, until further notice the teaching and administrative staff of educational institutions, high schools and universities will also be laid off.

Decree on Public Order

LD111736Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 11 Nov 78 LD

[Text] The military governorate of Tehran and its suburbs today issued its 19th communique as follows:

Esteemed citizens of the capital city: Since the Military Governorate is lawfully required to do its utmost to protect the life, property and reputation of the dear citizens and to secure their security and, since during the present perilous circumstances, it deems it necessary to fulfil its paternal and fraternal duty with regard to each and every individual inhabitant of the capital city; it hereby announces that, inspired by Islamic tenets and in order to protect the safety and welfare of the dear countrymen, it will most severely stop any act aimed at disrupting public order and peace, according to law. The military governorate of Tehran and suburbs will under no circumstance allow a handful of self-seeking and treacherous individuals or misled and oblivious people to expose the lives of the Moslem and God-fearing citizens of Tehran and the suburbs to further danger, thus giving rise, God forbid, to any danger which might harm the capital city of the only Moslem Shi'ite country in the world.

The military governor of Tehran and its suburbs, Gen Gholam-'Ali Oveysi.

General Strike 12 Nov

NC121009Y Paris AFP in English 0957 GMT 12 Nov 78 NC

[Text] Teheran, Nov 12 (AFP)--A nationwide general strike called by anti-shah opposition movements closed shops and stopped public transport in Tehran today. But the Iranian news agency PARS (PANA) reported that striking oil workers at Ahvaz in south-west Iran had resumed work. Doctors throughout Iran obeyed the strike call, crippling hospitals but maintaining emergency wards. The Tehran bazaar opened as normal with no sign of the troops who redoubled their guard on streets elsewhere in the capital. Opposition sources said the police headquarters at the Caspain Sea resort of Amol was razed to the ground in riots on Friday. In Shahi, also in the Caspian area, troops charged demonstrators and 15 people were injured, the sources said. Opposition sources said workers at the Tehran refinery and the south Iran oil fields were still on strike. Meanwhile reliable sources in the capital said the National Iranian Oil Company chief Hushang Ansary had not returned to negotiations there as expected. Mr Ansary left Iran suddenly on November 4 and is now in the U.S., said the sources. Officials refused to comment.